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The Vanity Box

by ALICE STUYVESANT

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CHAPTER III.

The stable clock at Friars' Moat had just struck the quarter after four, as a slender woman, dressed in white, walked up the avenue toward the house. She was alone, and walked slowly, glancing about her with interest, as if she wanted to impress every feature of the place upon her mind. Five minutes after the striking of the clock, she arrived at the door, but even then she did not ring at once. She looked at the old, old stone house, and down at the water-lily leaves in the moat which still ran along one side, though elsewhere it had been filled up generations ago.

An electric bell seemed singularly unsuited to the heavy oak door, hinged and studded with iron, but it was there, though a mere inconspicuous button, and the visitor touched it after a moment's hesitation.

A young footman in a quiet livery answered her ring, and she asked for Lady Hereward.

"Her ladyship went out to lunch with Sir Ian, and has not come back yet," said the servant. He had never seen the face of the caller before, but it was interesting and striking. It was the face of a woman whom most people would like to know, and the footman thought her a personage, though she had come on foot and was simply dressed in a short white cotton frock, with a garden hat trimmed only with a drooping wreath of ivy leaves. He had a dim idea that it might be a grievous offense in the eyes of his mistress, if he let this stranger go, without making an effort to detain her; yet on the other hand, Lady Hereward had given no instructions concerning expected visitors. Usually, when she went out, if she wished to see any one who might arrive before she came back, she mentioned the hour of her return, and directed the servants to ask possible callers to wait. She had said nothing of the sort today, nevertheless the footman qualified his announcement of her absence. "I believe they intended to come back to tea," he ventured. "They may be here any minute, now."

"Thank you, but I think I had better not wait," the lady answered, in one of the most beautiful voices the young man had ever heard; a voice which, if she sang, would be a creamy contralto, honey-sweet. "Please give these cards to her ladyship, but say that Mrs. Ricardo had a headache, and sent Miss Ricardo alone, lest Lady Hereward heard they meant to come, and had possibly given up some engagement."

This seemed an almost unnecessarily detailed explanation, but the lady gave it with a certain explicit earnestness which showed that she really wanted it repeated precisely as made. The footman resolved to obey strictly, for this visitor of his mistress was one of those women whom men, in all ranks of life, instinctively long to please.

The servant knew Mrs. Ricardo by name and sight, though she did not come often to Friars' Moat, but he had never heard of a Miss Ricardo. She certainly could not be a daughter who had been away for a long time—as long as his service with the Herewards; for she must be at least twenty-six or seven, and Mrs. Ricardo was not more than thirty-five. His curiosity was aroused, and he wondered almost painfully who the lady in the white dress and the garden hat could possibly be.

He had never seen such eyes as hers, although his idea of fine eyes had been turquoise blue ones until this minute, and these eyes were gray, even a greenish gray, when you looked straight into them, though the thick dark lashes on upper and lower lids made them seem dark as shadowed trout pools. Oh, yes, they were eyes that were eyes! Apart from them was perhaps nothing very extraordinary about the dusky-pale oval of the face, yet Richard, the second footman, could fancy himself doing anything for a woman like this. Up to a few minutes ago, he had imagined that he was hopelessly in love with Lady Hereward's companion, Miss Verney, but now he had suddenly recovered from that passion. He could not bear to let Miss Ricardo go.

"Would you like to see Miss Verney, madam?" he asked in desperation, even as he mechanically tendered a little silver tray for visiting cards.

"Miss Verney?" the lady repeated after him.

"Yes, madam; her ladyship's companion, a daughter of the late vicar at Haversham, a neighboring village. I thought perhaps—"

"No, thank you, I won't trouble Miss Verney, if you will kindly remember to give my message."

What a voice! Richard hoped that he might have the artistic pleasure of hearing it again. As he was assuring the speaker that her message should by no means be forgotten, he caught sight of Sir Ian coming toward the house, across the lawn. One came in that direction, if one had taken the short cut to Friars' Moat from Riding Wood. Already Sir Ian had seen the lady's face, as she turned from the door to go away, and seeing it, Richard the footman fancied that he paused. Perhaps it was only fancy, though, for after a half a second's apparent hesitation, he quickened his steps. The servant thought that he had never seen his master look more soldiery, as he walked briskly forward, head up, shoulders squared.

This settled it, of course. The visitors would not go now. She would have to wait and speak with Sir Ian, who evidently recognized her, and probably she would have to wait now until Lady Hereward's return. No doubt that would be soon. It was even a little surprising that she should not be with Sir Ian, but very likely she had gone to the village of Riding St. Mary, to see some of her pensioners.

Just as the footman expected, Miss Ricardo stopped, at sight of Sir Ian, and waited for him to join her. Richard hovered a minute or two at the door, expecting his master to bring the visitor inside, but presently he saw that which convinced him it would be more discreet to retire.

Exactly what convinced him, he could hardly have explained, for really nothing happened which would not happen between any lady and gentleman who met after an absence of some time. Perhaps it was the way they looked at one another, which banished the servant almost against his will; yet it could hardly have been that, either, for they did not smile, or appear to be particularly pleased to see each other. Indeed, they were somewhat stiff in their manner; and their voices as they spoke, though quite polite, sounded strained. Nevertheless, the fact remained that Richard the footman felt impelled to efface himself.

It was the lady who spoke first, and held out her hand, saying in her sweet voice which quivered just perceptibly: "How do you do, Sir Ian? I wonder if I've changed so much that you don't remember me?"

"You have changed scarcely at all," he answered; and certainly there was no ring of gladness in his tone. Possibly it hid feeling, rather than expressed it.

They shook hands, and looked in each other's faces, as if half-afraid of what they might see there. Yet there was nothing that either need have feared. No colour showed through the ineradicable South African tan which had permanently bronzed the soldier's face; and the bright rose which stained the cheeks of the young woman made her look far prettier and more youthful than she had done five minutes before. She now appeared to be no more than twenty-five.

For an instant she forgot to draw her hand from Sir Ian's and naturally he could not let it drop, so he held it firmly in his, till it occurred to her that it would be well for her to take it away. She blushed deeply as she did so, though not in offence; otherwise her gray eyes would not have been so kind, so gentle, as they rested on the man's brown face, and seemed to count the silver threads on his temples.

"You have changed," she said, "but only as I have liked to think you would change, with the years. The South African War—"

"Yes, that changed all of us," he caught her up.

"It gave you glory."

"Nonsense!" he exclaimed, then reddened a little. "I beg your pardon," he went on, "but glory is a very big word, and I did no more than almost any other man did. I had some luck, that's all."

"I'm very, very glad that you had that luck, and that you were spared to enjoy it," said Miss Ricardo. "It is—pleasant to see you again."

"Thank you," he answered. But he did not return the compliment. A look of hopeless weariness and illness sharpened his face. His shoulders were not squared now. His head drooped. If a man as sunburnt as Sir Ian could turn pale, he was pale.

Perhaps his abruptness pained her. At all events she moved as if to go. "I'd just left Maud's card and mine for—"Milly" (she brought the name out with a slight effort), "when I saw you. I wouldn't have come, as Maud had a headache, but she was sure Mrs. Forestier would have told Milly that she meant to bring me over today; and we both thought—"

"Mrs. Forestier did tell us, but only when we were lunching there just now," Sir Ian said quickly, as she paused.

"I was sure you knew, the moment I saw you, for you didn't look a bit surprised."

"I'd got over my surprise."

"Maud thought it would be rather horrid for neither of us to come, if Milly had heard. She might—"

"She did say at once, that we would come home early, not to miss you and Mrs. Ricardo. She—we started soon after three, but—we parted in the woods, and I—came on ahead. I should think—she won't be long."

"Then—shall I wait? Would you like me to wait?"

"Yes. Yes, I would like it," he said. There was no doubt of his palpable embarrassment now. It was plain that he was very deeply moved, even, it would seem, almost unbearable distress. Miss Ricardo saw it only too clearly, and thought that she knew the cause. She grew pale.

"Ian, don't be unhappy," she said suddenly, in a very frank, sweet tone. "Please don't. Believe me, there's no reason why you should. Everything's over and forgotten, and I should like to be your friend. Why, do you think if I'd had any stupid feelings, I should come to visit my cousin Norman's wife, so near this—place? I knew I should be close to you and Milly, for I'd heard all about Friars' Moat, of course, from Maud, when you came in for your uncle's title; and I knew you had been living here for about seven years. I had come to England, you see—but maybe you don't see; for perhaps nobody's told you of my brother-in-law's marriage? And the children need me no longer—Well, there was no home for me in India—no home I wanted—and I felt I should like to see dear England again, ven if I should find myself a little 'out' of things after so many years. Maud asked me to visit her, and I didn't care to refuse. I thought—I thought I should like to meet you and Milly. Cant' you understand, and let us be friends, as if there had never been any foolishness?"

"Foolishness!" echoed Sir Ian. "Oh, God——Terry!"

"Don't!" exclaimed the woman. "It's all so far in the past, when I was a child, almost; and if I ever thought there was anything to forgive, I forgave it long ago."

"If I could only tell you!" he groaned. "But I can't, I'm bound——"

"Hush, don't try to tell me anything," she said hurriedly. "I wouldn't have come if I hadn't forgotten everything, but our friendship, and my friendship with Milly, who used to be so good—so very good to me when I was a child—and she no more than a girl. I don't want to be reminded of anything except happy memories, and though you have made me rather foolish and tearful—oh, without meaning to, I know!—I do think it would be better if I stayed now, and waited for your wife to come home. I—I made up my mind to pay this visit, you know, though—it wasn't quite easy; and Maud never heard—anything disagreeable, I hope, so you see—Yes, I am almost sure I had better stay, aren't you?"

"Yes, I am sure. Stay!" answered Sir Ian. "Shall we go into the house?"

There was agony in his eyes and voice, but Teresina Ricardo would not seem to hear. She had known that the first meeting would be difficult, though she had not expected him to show such remorse as this. She had thought often that perhaps he felt none. With her heart beating so hard that she was half afraid he might hear it, she talked about the beauty of the old house, and of the whole place and the country round. She had walked from Maud's, she said. She had wanted to walk, and Maud directed her so well that it would have been impossible to lose the way. "Only a mile and a half and straight along, after the first turn. How lonely the Surrey lanes are! I didn't come out into the blazing sunlight once, till I'd got within six yards of your lodge, then into your shady avenue. I don't look very hot, do I?"

"You look just as you used to look when we rode together——" he began, but she stopped him laughing.

"Now!—It's my turn to cry 'nonsense,' and I won't beg your pardon, as you did mine. I was eighteen then—if there ever was such a time, which seems impossible—and now I'm thirty-one, looking every day of my age. Yes, of course we'll go into the house where I'm sure it's beautifully cool, and wait for Milly. Did you say you thought she wouldn't be long?"

"I suppose she will come home—soon," Sir Ian replied heavily.

"Mud says she's as devoted to good works as ever."

"Oh, yes, very devoted."

"She was always the most unselfish mortal."

"I—yes."

"I don't wonder a bit, you know, Sir Ian, that you fell in love with her. Don't answer, please! There's nothing to say I wanted to tell you that. I've felt so about it—almost from the first."

"Oh, God!" he said again, half under his breath.

They had moved away from the front door, as they talked, but now Miss Ricardo hastily walked through a long open window, which led into a room unmistakably a drawing-room. "May we go in here?" she threw over her shoulder, brightly, as if she had not heard the stifled cry of the man's soul.

He followed, without speaking, but the look on his stricken face made her ask by way of changing the subject: "Who is Miss Verney? I don't remember Maud's writing about her, but then Maud writes so seldom, and only puts into her letters what she thinks the most important things. Is Miss Verney important? Your footman wanted to call her down to see me, but I wouldn't let him."

"Yes, Miss Verney is important, in this house, anyhow," Sir Ian answered.

"Shall I see her?"

"You mean you want her to come in?"

"Shall I see her?"

"You mean you want her to come in?"

"Why not? Yes, I should like to see her, if she's a nice girl."

"She is a very nice girl—though not very cheerful just now. She's had a lot of trouble." Sir Ian spoke as if he had been wound up to speak, like an automaton. And like an automaton he went to the bell and rang it.

"Say to Miss Verney I should be glad if she would come down and meet an old friend of mine, who has called," he said, when Richard the footman appeared.

"By George, catch me sending for any one, even if it was Miss Verney, if I was alone with a lady like that," thought the young man, as he went dutifully off upon his errand. But presently he came back, full of apologies.

"If you please Sir Ian, I can't find Miss Verney anywheres," he said. "I made sure she was in her own sitting-room, ever since I took her up her lunch there, but she must have slipped out. I looked in the summer-house, too, Sir Ian, where she goes sometimes of an afternoon, but she isn't there, nor in the arbor by the pond. She must have gone for a walk, I'm afraid."

"Never mind. When she returns, you can give her the message."

"Yes, Sir Ian. And would you like me to serve tea, sir, or wait till her ladyship's return?"

Sir Ian hesitated, as if in doubt what to say, and before he had made up his mind, a girl who had been about to pass the window, turned, and looked from the lawn into the drawing room.

"Oh, come in, Nora," called Sir Ian. "I have just sent and asked for you."

The girl obeyed, but with visible reluctance. She was a very pretty girl, dressed in half-mourning, and the white-dotted black muslin she wore gave great value to her almost startling fair skin, turquoise eyes, and bright auburn hair. But the eyes were clouded, and the fair skin blurred with crying. Her long white throat was uncovered, and a pulse beat in it. Her hand, with which she was nervously grasping the back of a chair near the window, was trembling. It was painful to the stranger to see the girl's embarrassment at being caught like this, on her way into the house; but she could not seem to notice her pitiful state.

Sir Ian, absorbed in his own thoughts, did not appear to see that Miss Verney was in trouble.

"Richard has been searching the house for you, and your favorite haunts out of doors," he said. "Have you been taking a walk?"

"Yes, I—have been taking a walk," she answered. "I thought, if I came back in time for tea ——"

"Of course. Why shouldn't you take walks?" Sir Ian broke in kindly. "I have been telling Miss Ricardo about you. Miss Ricardo is—an old friend of ours, and a cousin of Mrs. Ricardo, whom you know. She has just come back from India."

The visitor put out her hand to the girl, who was looking deadly white, as if she might faint, and the slim, childish hand which responded to hers, was cold. Miss Verney did not speak, and Miss Ricardo was sure it was because she could not. She wished she were able to think of some pretext to fling the girl, some excuse to leave the room.

"Yes, I'm just back from India," she said. "But I feel the weather very oppressive. How much more, then, you must feel it, who aren't accustomed to a Turkish bath climate. I'm sure you must be tired after your walk, at the hottest part of the day."

"I am tired." The girl snatched eagerly at the straw held out to her. "I——"

"Were you in the woods?" asked Sir Ian, as if he were saying the first thing that came into his head. It was necessary to say something.

The question seemed for some reason to add to Miss Verney's embarrassment. "No—yes. I—was in the woods—for a while," she stammered.

"I didn't see you there," said Sir Ian. "Did you meet——" he paused for an instant, and the girl grew red and white. "Did you meet—my wife?"

"No," she said so faintly that at last Sir Ian's eyes were opened. "You are tired!" he exclaimed. "You've walked too far. I think we had better have tea without—waiting."

Miss Verney rang the bell, which gave her a chance to turn her back to Miss Ricardo and Sir Ian for a few seconds. When the footman appeared she asked for tea, as Sir Ian evidently expected her to do, and then said she would go and take off her hat. She was so warm that her head ached. (So warm, though her hands might have been in an iced bath!) In five minutes she would come down again. And she slipped away, as if in fear of being detained.

More than five minutes passed before she returned, but she appeared just in time to pour tea, and it was plain that she had spent the time of her absence in trying to wash the tear stains from her face. She had succeeded indifferently, but was more composed, and Terry Ricardo found Miss Verney's efforts at entertaining the guest very pathetic.

There were a great many nice things to eat; several kinds of tiny sandwiches, hot buttered muffins, little iced cakes, and strawberries, but nobody could eat, and seldom had there been less interesting talk between three intelligent people. As soon as she dared, Miss Ricardo rose.

"I'm afraid I must go," she said. "Maud will be wanting me. Milly has been detained, evidently; and if she is doing something for somebody, there's no telling when she may be back. You must say to her that I waited as long as I could; and give her Maud's love. Of course, we both hope that she'll soon come to White Fields."

This time Sir Ian did not urge Miss Ricardo to stay.

"I'll go with you as far as the lodge," he said.

They had not much to say to each other, as they walked together, and Terry kept her eyes on the ground. She could not look up and risk seeing again the agony she had seen in the man's eyes, for she felt that it was there, still; such agony as a man's eyes might betray, if he were enduring in grim silence the torture of the rack. She could not look until the instant of parting came, and then she said good-bye hurriedly, almost running away from him, lest he should suggest going farther.

Not once did she glance back, but if she had, she would not have found him gazing after her. He stood still as if stricken, for a few seconds, and then he turned hastily. Not, however, to go into the house. He struck off toward the short cut which would land him again into Riding Wood.

(To be continued.)

NEWS OF THE HEAVENS DURING MONTH OF JANUARY

Four Eclipses Will Occur During the Year 1912—On January 3 the Earth Will Be Nearer the Sun Than Any Other Time During the Year.

By Prof. Eric Doolittle.

The year 1912 will be a most interesting one to those who take pleasure in watching the face of the sky. The beautiful constellations, ever changing as the months pass away, are always with us, and these alone afford an inexhaustible field for study and exploration to one who is so fortunate as to possess a small telescope. But besides the stars and nebulas, the clusters and star-clouds, there will be no single night of the entire year when there will not be at least two bright planets in a favorable position for observation, and during more than half the year the three brightest worlds of all will be seen shining in the evening sky. The observer who will watch these bright wanderers as they move over the heavens among the constellations, passing and repassing one another as they go, will find the study of the highest interest.

The Eclipses of 1912.

During the present year there will be no less than four eclipses—two of the sun, and two of the moon—the first one of which will, however, be wholly invisible to observers in North America. The second eclipse occurs on April 17, and is an eclipse of the sun of a most peculiar kind. The apparent size of our moon as we see it in the sky is almost exactly the same as that of the sun; the two bodies appear to us as almost equal, round discs. Sometimes the moon is a little farther from the earth than usual, and then it seems to be a very little smaller than the sun; at these times if our satellite happens to pass in front of the sun it will not hide the bright disc completely because it is not large enough to do so. A bright ring of the sun's edge will then be seen all around the edge of the moon. In the eclipse of April 17 the apex of the moon's shadow will first strike our turning earth at a point in Guiana in Northern South America. From here it will sweep across the Atlantic ocean, through Central Europe, and will finally leave the earth in Siberia, about 40 minutes after the beginning. During nearly all of this time the moon will be so far from the earth that it cannot entirely hide the sun, but for a space of only 40 seconds, while the shadow is sweeping across the northwestern corner of Spain, the moon will be nearer and the sun will be completely hidden. Before entering France, the eclipse will change to a ring eclipse as it was at first. In the Eastern United States we will see the sun rise partially eclipsed on the morning of this day; to observers west of the Mississippi river the whole eclipse will be invisible.

On September 26 the moon will pass a little way into the earth's shadow—only one-tenth of the moon's surface being darkened. This eclipse will be entirely visible throughout the western part of our country; to observers in the Eastern States the moon will set while the eclipse is going on. And finally, on October 10, a second total eclipse of the sun will occur, the shadow striking the earth in the Pacific ocean, northwest of South America, sweeping entirely across that continent and across the South Atlantic ocean, and leaving the earth at a point about 150 miles south of the Cape of Good Hope. In Florida and at other points in the extreme southeast of our country this will be seen as a very small, partial eclipse, beginning just after sunrise; elsewhere throughout the United States it will be wholly invisible.

The Motions of the Planets During 1912.

Throughout the evenings of January Mars and Saturn shine high in the sky in the south, while the even brighter planets, Venus and Jupiter, on May 14 our sun will pass to the east of it, and it will become a morning star.

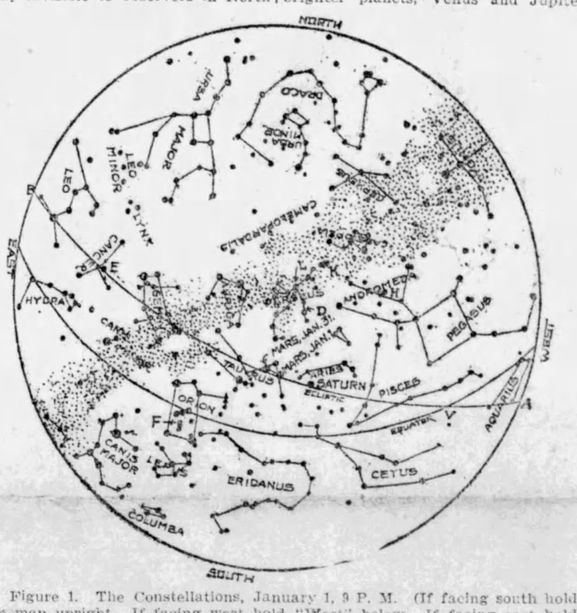

Figure 1. The Constellations, January 1, 9 P. M. (If facing south hold the map upright. If facing west hold "West" below. If facing east hold "East" below. If facing north hold the map inverted.)

With Mars the case is somewhat different. This world is itself running so rapidly eastward among the stars that the sun cannot quickly overtake it. In fact, the Red Planet will have run through the star groups Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo and Libra—almost entirely across the summer sky—before it is lost in the rays of its pursuing sun. Mars will, therefore, remain in our evening sky until November 4, though it wil grow continually fainter because its distance from us is constantly increasing.

At about the time when Saturn is disappearing, and long before Mars ceases to shine brightly in the west, the most brilliant Jupiter will enter our evening sky in the east to remain with us until it, in its turn, becomes lost in the sun's rays in November. And on July 5 the planet Venus changes from a morning to an evening star, so that from this date until November 4 all three of the planets, Mars, Venus and Jupiter, will be with us.

The Evening and Morning Skies in January.

The evening sky is now a magnificent sight, with the wonderful Orion and the brilliant Dog Stars high in the south, the bright Capella almost exactly overhead, and the beautiful groups, Gemini and Leo, far above the ground in the east. The lower end of the Northern Cross has sunk from view in the northwest, while, beginning at this point, the beautiful Milky Way forms a golden arch that now passes over the heavens exactly through the zenith. The large nebulas at H and F, and the star clusters at E and K, figure 1, are all most interesting objects for examination with a small telescope.

This month, too, the wonderful variable star at D will be eclipsed in the early evening no less than five times. Although this star is usually almost as bright as the nearby stars at L, yet at a constant interval of about 2 days 21 hours a darker star passes in front of the bright one, and cuts off five-sixths of its light. It has recently been discovered that the bright star and its darker companion are each about as large as our own sun, and that the darker star revolves so near the brighter one that the side of it which is turned toward the central body is raised to incandescence by the enormous heat which it receives. The star at D will be seen to become faint on January 3 at 10 p. m., January 6 at p. m., January 23 at 12 p. m., January 26 at 9 p. m. and on January 29 at 6 p m. It requires somewhat more than four hours for the star to fade from its usual brightness to its greatest faintness.

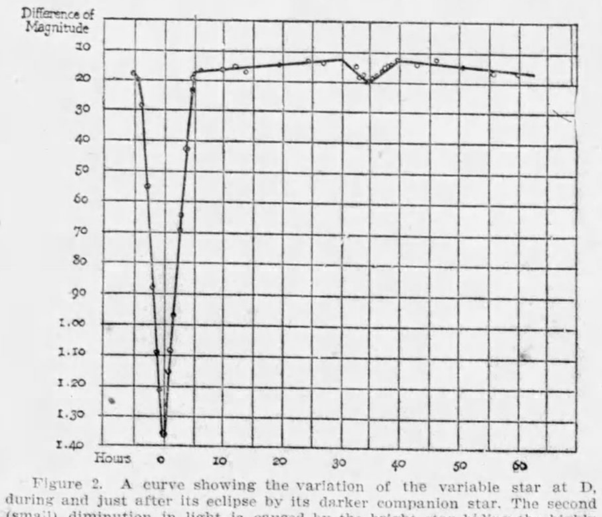

Figure 2. A curve showing the variation of the variable star at D, during and just after its eclipse by its darker companion star. The second (small) diminution in light is caused by the bright star hiding the highly heated face of the darker one.

On January 28, at 10 minutes before 9 o'clock in the evening, the moon will pass just above the planet Mars. The Red Planet will then be seen shining out almost at the moon's lower edge, almost exactly as we saw it on the evening of last December 4. To observers in Canada and other high latitudes the moon will be seen to pass in front of the planet and to hide it from view.

The early morning sky is now made very beautiful by the presence of the two bright planets Venus and Jupiter, which during the first days of the month are drawing closely together. Figure 3 shows the appearance of the southeastern heavens at 15 minutes before 6 o'clock in the morning of January 10. Venus will then be seen a little way above the more distant planet, the two objects forming a beautiful, bright pair in the early morning sky. The swiftly moving Mercury may also be detected low in the dawn toward the southeast, though this will be much more easily seen at the time of its greatest elongation from the sun, which will occur on January 15.

On January 3 at 6 a. m. our earth will be nearer the sun than at any other time during the year; on July 4 at 6 p. m. it will be at its greatest distance away from that body. The difference between the two distances is 3,102,900 miles.

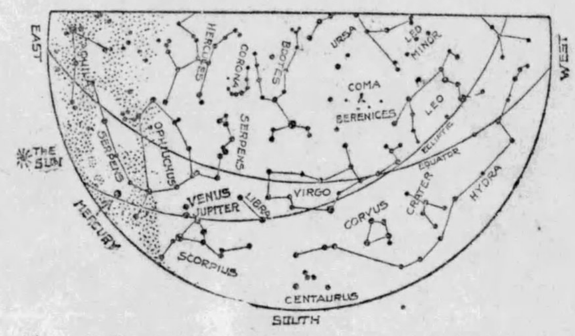

Figure 3. The Southern heavens at 5:45 a. m., January 10.

Leisure.

They say we are hurried and flurried and pressed,
Pursued by a demon of constant unrest,
Since conditions are such that men scarcely dare turn
From the cares that demand all the coin they can earn.
But various things seem to prove that the pace
Isn't always a struggle to keep in the race.
For there must be some people who read the long list
Of problems in checkers, in chess and in whist.

There's some one whom life in its kindlier drift
Invites to reflections on psychic uplift,
And some one who follows the people who pen
The "Questions and Answers" seen oft and again.
There's always some one who is seeking a guide
A bet on a pinochle game to decide.
The masses may hustle and bustle and climb,
But there's always some one who has plenty of time.

—Washington Star.

Oxen in Massachusetts.

Hampshire Gazette.

J. D. Avery, of Shelburne Falls, is surely the king of oxen in this part of the country. At the Brattleboro fair this week he has had the most wonderful exhibt of oxen, and in all the tests of strength for pulling heavy boatloads of stone his oxen have cleaned the decks. One of the secrets in these tests is the way the oxen are managed and driven. Mr. Avery does his own driving and is a master at the business. Yesterday again, as the day before, he cleared everything before him in the ox pulling race by taking all three prizes in the free-for-all class and first and second in the 3,500 class.

The load drawn in the 3,500 class was about 9,100, while the veteran ox man made an exhibition pull of nine feet in the free-for-all class with a fancy pair of Devons with a load of 10,238, which is the biggest load drawn at Brattleboro since he pulled over 11,000 with his famous pair of Holsteins.

Finland Co-operative Societies

Agricultural co-operation in Finland, although it was initiated but a few years ago, has now reached a high degree of development. This result is largely due to the work of propaganda and organization carried out by the "Pellervo" society, which was founded in 1899 for this purpose.

In Finland the co-operative society extends its operations to the most varied branches of the agricultural industry. Some of the more important societies are those for dairy products. In 1908 there were 340 of these societies, with more than 33,000 members, who supplied the societies with 2,653,940 hectolitres of milk, taken from 238,000 cows. There were 10,912,000 kegs of butter sold, being 88.5 per cent of the total exportation of butter from Finland.

The co-operative credit societies are carried on, on general lines, in accordance with the principles of the Raiffeisen Banks, and their business is almost exclusively the supply of small sums to small farmers. In 1909 there were 384 of these funds, with 15,000 members, to whom loans were granted for a sum total of $800,000 (an average of about $50 per member).

The local co-operative credit societies are all affiliated to a central bank, which was founded in 1902 and carries on its operations by means of a loan of $800,000, granted to it by the state and an additional annual subsidy of $4,000. It acts as a kind of heart in the organism of the Finland co-operative credit societies, supplying capital to the small local societies, which have to submit to its control. In 1909, 340 co-operative societies out of 348 joined the Central Institute, receiving $800,000 in loans.

This centralization has been brought about not only in connection with the co-operative credit societies, but also with the others. Thus, in addition to the Central bank of which we have spoken there is the important organization, the Hankkija, founded in 1905, the object of which is the purchase and sale of agricultural requirements; the labor, constituted for the same purpose, the Valio, which is central organ for the sale of the butter produced by the local co-operative societies, and finally the co-operative distributive central. In 1909 the four central societies (excluding the Labor), comprised 859 co-operative societies, possessing a capital of $179,600, their business for the year being $6,500,000.

The co-operative societies in 1908 had a total membership of 181,500; of this number, 33,000 belonged to co-operative dairies, 13,500 to co-operative credit societies, 100,000 to co-operative distributive societies and 35,000 to the others. The total business done was $19,400,000.

Affairs of State

by Burton E. Stevenson

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CHAPTER XIX.

An American Opinion of European Morals.

"I tell you fellows for the last time," Lord Vernon was saying, "that we can't keep this thing up any longer. Miss Rushford has served notice on me that she's going to tell, and dashed if I blame her. Besides, there's the note."

"The note can't hurt us—I've extracted its sting. As for Miss Rushford, I might see her again," suggested Collins, who had been pacing nervously up and down the room.

"See her? Nonsense! You'll do nothing of the sort! What right have we to bother her? She'd probably send you about your business, anyway. She's got a heart—something that diplomats know nothing about and never take into account."

"We didn't take it into account in your case, that's true!" retorted Collins, with covert irony.

"No, you didn't!" said the other, wheeling short around upon him. "Nor did I take into account what a damned scoundrelly thing it was I was persuaded into undertaking. I tell you, some of us will have to get down and eat dirt before this thing is over!"

"Pshaw!" and Collins smiled loftily. "Before a petty German princeling?"

Vernon turned red with anger at the words, but as he opened his mouth to reply, there came a sharp knock at the door.

"Come in!" he shouted, before the others could draw breath. "No, I'm not going to hide!" he added, in answer to Collin's gesture. "That farce is finished!"

The door opened and Monsieur Pelletan appeared on the threshold.

"Monsieur le Prince de Markeld!" he announced, and bowing low, as the Prince advanced past him into the room. In the shadows of the hall, Gluck's erect figure was dimly visible.

For a moment no one spoke, but Vernon's face was flushing under the ironical gaze bent upon it.

"So," said the Prince at last. "It appears that you are not ill. You have been tricking me all the time!"

"Yes," answered Vernon, not attempting for an instant to evade the question. "Tricking you—that is the word. I am glad she has told you."

"Do you think it was quite the course for a gentleman to pursue?" continued the Prince, in a voice singularly even.

"No," said Vernon, quietly. "I do not."

"Nor do I!" said the Prince.

Again there was a moment's silence. It was Vernon who broke it.

"When I went into this thing," he began steadily, "I had no thought that it would result as it has. It seemed to me an innocent deception, warranted by reasons of state. We could not, of course, forsee that you would follow us here, instead of going on to London. For some time I have found the role unbearable; but, until a moment ago, I fancied I might be able to explain to you the course I have taken."

"Explain!" repeated the Prince, with bitter emphasis.

"Now, of course," went on Vernon, evenly, "I see that no explanations are possible—that no apology, even, which I might make, would excuse me. I don't in the least believe in duelling—I have always thought that I would be the last person in the world to be entangled in that way—but this seems to be one of those situations which have no other solution. I am quite willing, anxious even, to give you any satisfaction you may demand. It is your right."

"I agree with you," said the Prince. "It is my right. My friends will wait upon you," and he turned toward the door.

"But this is folly!" protested Collins, his face very red. "We are living on the verge of the twentieth century, gentlemen; not in the seventeenth. I won't countenance this madness for an instant."

"Who asks you to contenance it?" demanded Vernon. "I repeat, I am at the Prince's service. I am glad that it is within my power to offer him this reparation."

"Very well," said the Prince, bowing, and again turned to the door; but Vernon stopped him with a gesture.

"Before you go, before I can meet you, even," he said, quietly, "there is a further explanation due you——"

"I have no wish to hear it," the Prince broke in.

"It is one which you must, nevertheless, listen to," went on Vernon, coldly. "Confession would, perhaps, be a better word for it. Miss Rushford did not know the whole truth!"

"So!" said the Prince, with irony. "You acted unfairly, then, even with your co-conspirators!"

Vernon flushed hotly, but kept himself in hand.

"The retort is unworthy of you," he said. "I assure you that Miss Rushford was not in any sense a co-conspirator."

"Do you mean that she was ignorant of the deception you were playing?" demanded the Prince, quickly.

"No; she was not ignorant of that; but she—"

The Prince held up his hand with an imperious gesture.

"No more," he said; "if this is the explanation—confession—what you will—I repeat that I do not care to hear it."

"This is not it."

"It cannot, in any event, alter matters."

"If have no wish that it should alter matters, Your Highness!" retorted Vernon, proudly. "When I have of-

TEN WEEKS IN BED--EMINENT PHYSICIANS FAILED--WONDERFUL RECOVERY.

I wish to inform you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of Swamp-Root. I had been a sufferer for more than twenty years from kidney and liver trouble and was almost constantly treated by the most eminent physicians, who could only give me temporary relief. I had been in bed ten weeks when I began the use of Swamp-Root. Inside of twenty-four hours I could see that I had been greatly benefited. I continued to use Swamp-Root until I had used several bottles, when I really felt that my old trouble was completely cured and I am positive that any person suffering with kidney or liver trouble can be cured by the use of this preparation.

I am now in the best of health, better than I have been for ten years or more. I do not know how to express myself as strongly as I desire, in favor of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, as I am sure that it saved my life and that my good health is due entirely to this great remedy. I heartily recommend it to every sufferer and am confident they can be benefited as I have been. It is a pleasure for me, gentlemen, to hand you this recommendation.

MRS. H. J. PRICE,
1334 Center St., Portsmouth, Ohio.

Personally appeared before me this 13th of September, 1909, Mrs. H. J. Price, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

R. A. CALVERT,
Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You.

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention The Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

fered you the greatest reparation in my power, it is ungenerous that you should—"

Again a knock interrupted him.

"Come in!" he called, recklessly.

The door opened and Archibald Rushford entered. He closed the door carefully behind him and advanced to the middle of the room.

Vernon started forward.

"Why, how are you, Mr. Rushford?" he began, with outstretched hand. "I'm very glad to see you."

"Oh, you are?" inquired the American, keeping his own hands firmly behind his back. "I suppose you're glad to see me, too?" he added, turning to the Prince.

"I know of no reason why I should avoid you," returned the Prince, proudly.

"Perhaps not," assented Rushford, drily. "The standards of gentlemanly conduct seem to be different in the Old World and in the New. I'm glad, however, that I've caught you two together. I suppose that little farce of pretended illness was played only for the benefit of outsiders'!"

"I assure you, Mr. Rumshford," began Vernon quickly, but the American stopped him with a gesture.

"I don't care to hear," he said. "I care nothing for your two-by-four conspiracies and intrigues. But, I repeat, I'm glad I caught both of you together. It enables me to tell, in the same breath, what I think of both of you, and I am very anxious to tell you, fully and completely, for I suppose you have been surrounded all your lives by toadies who were afraid to tel you the truth about yourselves, or who were so like you that they couldn't see the truth—products of the same code of morals—a code truly European! In a word, then, I think you are both blackguards—blackguards of the most nasty and contemptible kind—the kind that preys upon women! I may add that you have deeply shaken my faith in human nature, for, to look at you, one would mistake you for gentlemen!"

The words were uttered quietly, evenly, deliberately; each one given its full value. There was a certain dignity in Rushford's aspect which made interruption impossible; but neither man offered to interrupt. The Prince was biting his lips desperately; Vernon turned red and white and red again in evident amazement.

"And having said this," concluded the American, "as emphatically as possible, I will very gladly leave you to yourselves."

"Oh, no, you won't!" cried Vernon, fiercely, in a voice hoarse with emotion. "I, at least, demand an explanation."

"An explanation?" and Rushford laughed, a little mocking laugh. "Can' your conscience give you an explanation? Or is it too deadened to do that?"

"No!" said Vernon, boldly "My conscience gives me no explanation, which would in any degree warrant the words you have used to me, and which I am sure you will some day regret. It is true that my conduct here has not been wholly straightforward, but it is Prince Frederick I have wronged and not you any degree. Your daughter—to whom, I presume, you referred—knew all——"

"All?" repeated Rushford, with irony.

"Perhaps not all, but I had intended waiting upon you this afternoon and explaining to you——"

"Oh! So you thought I was entitled to an explanation! Yes, my lord, it seems to me that your actions will require a great deal of explaining—more, certainly, than I have the patience to listen to. So I pray you will spare me. I don't know anything in God's wide world more contemptible than a married man who poses as single!"

"Married!" shrieked his lordship. "Poses! Oh!"

The door opened and Pelletan's head appeared.

"I knocked," he explained, obsequiously, "once—twice—and when none answered, Mees Rushford insiste'——"

"Miss Rushford!" cried Vernon.

"Yes, monsieur, Mees Rushford!" and Pelletan stepped to one side, disclosing Sue.

CHAPTER XX.

The Dowager's Bombshell.

She came no farther than the threshold and looked only at her father, though her eyes were shining with the consciousness of some one else's presence in the room—some one whom she had not in the least expected to find there.

"Come, dad," she said. "Don't waste your time here. They're not worth it," and she held out her hand to him.

But Vernon flung himself between them.

"He shall not go," he cried, "until he has heard me. It is all a mistake—I see now where this detestable adventure in diplomacy has led me. My dear sir, if I were what you think me, I should deserve every word you have uttered to me—and more. But I am not married—I have never been married—I had hoped——"

"Wait a minute," interrupted Rushford. "Don't go too fast. Come here, Susie, and help me to understand."

Could Sue, as she came forward, have seen the gaze which Prince Frederick lent upon her, her heart might have relented a little toward him; but she did not see—she had eyes only for her father.

"Now, go ahead," said he, when he had his arm safely around her, "and be careful, sir," he added. "We want the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

"That is what you shall have,' said Vernon, and passed his hand across his forehead.

"It occurs to me," put in Collins, icily, "that the story is not wholly yours to tell."

"It isn't ?" cried Vernon, turning upon him fiercely. "I suppose I'm to permit myself to remain in this damnable position for the sake of a lot of third-rate diplomats in our foreign office! They can go hang, for all I care. I chuck the whole thing! Do you hear? Do you understand? The whole thing!"

Collins turned away with a shrug of despair. The situation had got beyond his control.

"It is an explanation which I owe to the Prince of Markheld as well as to yourself, Mr. Rushford," went on Vernon, more slowly, speaking calmly by a great effort, "and which I was just about to make to him when you came in. I am not Lord Vernon—I am merely his younger brother. I bear a certain resemblance to him, and a lot of paper-diplomats persuaded me to impersonate him here in order to leave him free to carry out the negotiations for the succession to Schloshold-Markheim without being embarrassed by the representations of either side. I recall how half-heartedly he approved of the scheme, which had its origin in the fertile brain of Mr. Collins there. I see the reason now, though I din't suspect it then. As to the succession, Monsieur le Prince, for all I know, the whole thing may by this time be settled. Collins could probably tell you, if he would——"

"It is not settled," muttered Collins.

"So you see," went on Vernon without heeding him, "I have done you an even greater wrong than you imagined."

"Yes," said the Prince, in a hoarse voice, "you have."

"But settled or not," said the other, "I wash my hands of it! I've had enough!"

Rushford held out his hand with a quick gesture.

"I beg your pardon," he said, simply. "I see that I was not mistaken in my first estimate of you, after all—I am very glad."

"I was coming to you this afternoon," added the Englishman, taking the outstretched hand, eagerly, "to tell you that I am merely Viscount Cranford and not Lord Vernon—a very insignificant fellow, not a great one—and to ask for your daughter, Miss Nell. I ask you now. Though first let me make it clear to you that the title is of little importance."

"The only title we Americans care about," responded Rushford, slowly, "is that of gentleman. My daughter's husband need have no other—but he must have that. We don't give our daughters away, sir, as I've already explained to——"

Susie pinched his arm viciously in an agony of alarm. Then she pulled his head down to her, her eyes shining, and whispered a quick sentence in his ear.

"Yes, that's it!" he nodded. "Nell is waiting for us—our apartment is just up the stair. You'd better go tell her the story, young man! Knock at the door, make her admit you, make her listen! Oh, a lover should know how — yes, I see you do! And God bless you!" he added, as Cranford wrung his hand, flung open the door and disappeared along the hall.

To be Continued.

How to Cure Rheumatism

Prominent Doctor's Best Prescription Easily Mixed at Home.

This simple and harmless formula has worked wonders for all who have tried it, quickly curing chronic and acute rheumatism and back-ache. "From your druggist get one ounce of Toris compound (in original sealed package) and one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them in a half pint of good whiskey. Shake the bottle and take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bed-time." Good results come after the first few doses. If your druggist does not have Toris compound in stock he will get it for you in a few hours from his wholesale house. Don't be influenced to take a patent medicine instead of this. Insist on having the genuine Toris compound in the original, one ounce, sealed, yellow package. This was published here last winter and hundreds of the worst cases were cured by it in a short time.

Farmstead

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer:

I would like to have someone tell me through the Farmstead what was the matter with my calves. They always ate well, but three of them died after becoming lame in one of the fore legs. Will a reader please give a remedy?—Q., Waurika, Okla.

I have a cow that is healthy in all respects with the exception that since housing time I have been unable to make any butter from the cream of her milk. Before that time the butter could be churned in ten minutes. A remedy by some reader of these columns would be greatly appreciated.—F., Maine.

BLOODY AND STRINGY MILK

In the Farmstead of December 21, I saw two requests for cures, one for bloody milk in cows and the other for stringy milk. In case of bloody milk the causes are many. It may come from blows on the udder, a congested condition of the udder, by feeding too much rich food, and by eating irritating plants. Other reasons for it are rough milking and sores on the teats. The treatment depends upon the cause. If the cause is from congestion bathe the udder in cold water in summer and hot water in winter; after bathing apply camphorated lard. Be careful in milking not to bruise the teat. I also feel sure that the following remedy will prove successful if tried:

Give the cow each morning one teaspoon of sulphate of iron in a bran mash, and each evening give one teaspoon of potassium iodide in the drinking water. If you follow this treatment for a couple of weeks there ought to be a complete cure. If the cause is from soreness in the teats inject after each milking a little of a solution of ten grains of tannic acid and one ounce of water.

Stringy milk is caused by an accumulation of fungi growing in the liquid. The cow gets this from some contaminated spring, or else the fodder or feed is contaminated by fungi. In case she is getting water from a spring that is suspected of being contaminated keep her from it. If the feed is not what it should be change it from the fodder to some other pure food. In either case give the two drams of bisulphite of soda each day in some bran mash.—B., Lost Creek, W. Va.

TO PREVENT DISEASE

You have a horse, for instance, suffering with a nasal discharge, with swollen glands, losing flesh, or, what is still more puzzling, while in an apparently healthy condition this discharge is present. Neighbor A claims it is only distemper, while neighbor B thinks it resembles glanders. You, who own the animal, together with 30 or 40 other valuable horses, hesitate before requesting expert advice. In the meantime all the animals are running together and, while you have waited, others become infected, and the earnings of half a lifetime are suddenly swept away. The same story holds good in every branch of the live stock business.

What would be the proper course for you to pursue if you suspect a contagious disease among your stock?

First, consult your local veterinarian if one is available. If the trouble seems serious, write or wire your state veterinarian; a 50 cent telegram may save a thousand dollars' worth of stock.

Next, remove at once apparently healthy or noninfected animals from the diseased. Do not remove the sick from the well ones, leaving the latter in the already infected premises. You can, if practicable, isolate the sick in a different place. Keep the carcasses of the ones that have died until a post-mortem can be made, throwing over a cover soaked in coal oil; if in summer, to keep flies away. Or burn completely or bury deep with coal oil or lime.

Spray premises with a 5 per cent solution of formalin, being careful to first remove all litter and burn. If suspected glanders, scrub out feed boxes, water troughs, harness, combs, brushes, etc. If hog cholera, the attendant working among the diseased ones should not go near the healthy pigs.

Whitewash the interior of barn, pens, etc., with a 5 per cent crude carbolic acid solution in the whitewash. Then, when the state official arrives, he will not find things in a hopeless condition, and will further aid and advise you. For this the state makes no charge, but sporadic, noncontagious diseases are not taken care of by the state.

It is a good plan whether you have any disease of not on your ranch to spray the interior of your farm buildings once or twice a year with a whitewash, to which has been added crude carbolic acid—two quarts of the latter to ten gallons of whitewash.—Dr. E. T. Baker in Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

LIVE STOCK AND SOIL

The history of our agricultural past plainly points to the need of a revolution of our farm practice. Single crop and grain farming must be replaced by a diversified system. An important and necessary part of any diversified farming system in every part of the West is some form of animal production. Animals should eat thousands of tons of grain that are now hauled to market; live stock can consume to advantage and forage products that are now marketed in many districts at great trouble and expense; animals should be used to turn into marketable meat and other products for human consumption the so-called products of the farm that are now largely lost.

The three essential fertilizing constituents of soils are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Cash crops sold from the farm permanently remove these valuable elements. When a farmer sells a 40 bushel crop of wheat he disposes of fertilizing materials which if bought in commercial form would cost him $13.15. The fertilizing value of other crops is as follows: Sixty bushels of oats, $8.50; 20 tons of sugar beets, $29.88; four tons of alfalfa, $40.26; two tons of timothy, $11.93; 15,000 pounds of skim milk, $17.05; 1,620 pounds of straw, $2.13.

Young and growing animals and dairy cattle return in the form of manure 75 to 80 per cent of all nitrogenous matter fed them and an even higher percentage of potash and phosphoric acid. Fattening animals return 95 per cent of the fertilizing constituents of feeds to the manure. The live stock farmer saves this high percentage of soil fertility and by the use of grasses, legumes and barnyard manure improves constantly the physical condition and producing power of his lands. He must be skilled to handle the diversified system and manage to advantage the different crops and various classes of animals. He hauls no bulky crops to market, saves in labor and freight, gives employment to men in winter and finds in animal life a source of both profit and pleasure.

Hogs can be used to consume the grain crop, pasture alfalfa, utilize by-products of the dairy and wastes from every part of the farm. The dairy cow is an economical user of grains, hays, root crops, forage crops and pasture. She fits in well with a wide variety of farming conditions. Beef cattle of the improved breeds can be grown with profit in nearly every portion of the West. There is an unquestionable shortage of beef and the consumer will realize increased prices in the next few years. Sheep are utilizers of waste. They clean fields of weeds, utilize to great advantage almost any kind of pasture and fit in well with farm practice either in the irrigated or dry farming belt.

EGGS IN WINTER

Egg production at this time of the year depends on other things than feed to a large extent. Hens that are over three years old seldom lay at all in cold weather, so unless they are wanted for spring breeders because of their individual excellence, they should have been marketed as soon as they stopped laying and began to moult in the fall.

Younger hens that moulted late will not be apt to begin now before mid-winter, under any system of feeding, for it takes longer in cold weather to get back to laying condition. The early moulted hens and the well grown pullets are the only ones that can be expected to lay now, and whether they do or not depends as much on their condition at the beginning of cold weather and on general care as on feeding.

The feed needs to be well balanced; that is, they need a variety of the foods that contain all the elements of growth and egg production. "Plenty of corn and water" is not a good egg ration and if that is practically all the food they get they can hardly be expected to lay many eggs, for they haven't the kind of material they need. Wheat is a much better food for laying hens than so much corn, and in the absence of that, bran is a most excellent substitute.

A mixture of bran, meat meal and bone meal may be fed dry in a hopper or the bran may be moistened with milk and seasoned with a little salt and pepper, with a little of the meat meal added.

THE POULTRY HOUSE

The roosting closets or pens should be along one end of the building, and should be inclosed on all sides except the front, over which a heavy curtain can be hung, to be let down on cold nights. If you have a number of pens, divide them with matched boards or building paper so that there will not be so many direct drafts blowing through the house.

A very convenient way to build a poultry house is to have two pens beside each other about 9 feet wide and 12 feet long, and on either side of these have a scratching shed which opens to the south. You can build two such apartments and keep perhaps 150 fowls when they are confined in winter. Build the poultry house close to the ground and not more than five and one-half feet in the rear and perhaps seven or eight facing the south and front, just enough to get a decent slope to the roof.

A good prepared roofing will last for years, and is much cheaper than shingles. Have plenty of windows in the room which you might call the laying room, in which the roosting closet is at one end. One of the windows can be covered with burlap soaked in linseed oil or any kind of canvas which will admit the fresh air and keep the poultry house dry and prevent direct draughts.

By placing two scratching pens together and two laying pens and one scratching pen on each end you would have four nice pens with a scratching shed attached to each. Your building may be somewhat longer than you desire, but you will find it will pay you in the end.

THE TUBERCULIN TEST

Always use reliable tuberculin.
Always use accurate thermometers.
Always use a clean syringe.
Always shake mercury down in thermometer after taking each temperature.
Always inject a double dose of tuberculin into very suspicious animals.

During the test animals should be stabled three hours before beginning test and kept in as nearly normal condition as possible.

Place an ear tag number in the ear of each animal to be tested, or by the use of a scissors slip a number into the hair on the right hip. Each animal's number should be placed in order upon the test sheet so that each animal's temperature can be set down opposite her number each time.

The temperature of the animal should be taken with a veterinary fever thermometer by inserting same into the rectum and allowing it to remain from three to five minutes, then remove thermometer and read it carefully. In copying the temperatures on the tuberculin test sheet register all fractions of a degree in decimal tenths, as, for example 104.4. After the third temperature has been taken inject into the skin on either side of the neck or back of the shoulder blade by the use of a hypodermic syringe 2 cc's, or one-half dram, of tuberculin to the average size animal.

The first day take three temperatures two hours apart—3 p. m., 5 p. m. and 7 p. m. Inject tuberculin after 7 o'clock temperature, then water cattle. Ten hours after injection of tuberculin begin taking temperatures, and continue until at least five temperatures, two hours apart, have been taken, as follows: 6 a. m., 8 a. m., 10 a. m., 12 m and 2 p. m. In case any animal shows abnormally high temperature at the end of this period, take another temperature at 4 p. m.

Water can be kept before cattle during the entire test or be given freely immediately after injection of the tuberculin, and not again until the test is finished.

The normal temperature of cattle varies from 99 to 103 degrees.

All cattle whose temperature does not exceed 103 degrees should be considered healthy.

All cattle whose temperatures run from 103 to 104 degrees should be considered suspicious.

All cattle whose temperatures run from 104 to 107.5 degrees should be considered tubercular.

In any event, where a temperature exceeds 103 degrees, the history of the animal should be thoroughly looked into.—David Roberts, Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

POISON FOR RABBITS

A spray made of buttermilk and common stove soot has proven quite satisfactory as a preventive against rabbits. Buttermilk, one gallon, common stove soot, one-half pound. Boil the same for 20 minutes. Keep well stirred to prevent clogging the pump. Much may be done in eradicating this pest with poison. The "wellhouse" poison is made as follows: Sulphate of strychnine, one part; borax, one-third part; white sirup, one part; water, ten parts. Put the mixture into a jug or large bottle and shake well. Cut fresh twigs—apple water sprouts are best—and with a small brush paint them, especially over the terminal bud, which the above preparation. Scatter the twigs in the runways and about the trees where the rabbits feed. Stock or fowls will not molest this poison. It is said that dogs may eat the rabbits and suffer no ill effects.

LETTUCE IS HARDY

A hardy plant that meets the smiles and frowns of the weather with a good grace is lettuce. The seed may be sown even now, if the ground is not frozen, and treated like beets or onions. It is one of the cool plants, so called. With the first warm weather it will be ready to grow, and will soon be large enough for use. None of the salad plants is more welcome. Besides its uses as a salad plant it makes a good pot herb, though its value for this purpose is not well known.

TO PROTECT TREES

This is the time of year to think about protecting orchard trees from the attacks of rabbits and mice. The following suggestions by specialists will be of interest:

Wire window screening is frequently used and is cut into strips 21 to 24 inches long and nine to 12 inches wide. This is put around the trunks of the trees in the form of tubes, with the lower end pressed into the ground. This tube is tied with wire.

Wooden veneer strips of about the same dimensions as the wire screen give good results. They should be soaked in water before attempting to fold them around the trunks of the trees.

Cornstalks, building paper and common wrapping paper are some of the other things frequently used. They are efficacious if applied in such a manner that they prevent the rabbit from getting his teeth to the bark of the tree.

There have been a number of washes and paints of various kinds recommended as being effective against rabbits. The disadvantage of these washes is that heavy rains wash them off and make it necessary to repeat the application. It is not difficult to find or devise preparations which will keep rabbits away. Rabbits are very particular about their food and any paint on the tree will keep them from injuring it.—H. B. Speck in Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

PEACH FRUIT SPOT

Peach fruit spot should not be confused with the peach mildew, which is altogether another fungus trouble.

Peach fruit spot appears on the fruit about the latter part of July or the first part of August. Last year it was first noticed Aug. 10. Its appearance on the fruit will vary somewhat with the season. It first appears on the fruit as a dark brownish or black speck about the size of a pinhead. In a few weeks it grows one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch in diameter and is generally round. It then has a very dark, almost black center, around which is a dark brown ring, and the outer margin of the spot is reddish in color.

The upper portion of the peach as it grows on the tree seems to be affected more than the lower portion. This shows that very likely the spores come from the branches above those upon which the peaches grow. The trouble is always worse in closely set orchards, where shade is dense, and it is also found to be worse in the center rather than on the outside rows of such orchards. This is due, no doubt to the more moist condition found in such orchards. A comparatively moist season is more favorable for the growth of the fungus than a dry one. It can be controlled by spraying the trees in fall and winter with Bordeaux mixture.

WINTER PIGS

There is a decided difference in caring for the pigs of autumn farrowing and those of the spring litters. On the average farm the latter have the advantage over the former of coming in previous to the advent of the spring grasses, and have a more generous supply of milk and other laxative food stuffs to keep them growing and in perfect order.

It has been my practice for a number of years to raise two litters of pigs a year. To do this successfully I find that one must not allow overstocking, but rather should sell off a portion of the pigs soon after weaning time, keeping only so many as he knows he can accommodate with good quarters and generous feeding. One must not slight pigs during cold weather, either in housing or feeding.

Besides dry nesting-quarters, the pigs should have a good-sized lot in which they may get plenty of exercise. Growing pigs should not be crowded into close, filthy quarters, exposed to vermin and disease.

Our winter pigs are very profitably fed upon whole corn in the fodder, as they delight in getting their feed from this material. I find that they eat very much of the fodder, which forms a fine diet. The cobs and coarse stalks are raked up and burned frequently, affording the pigs a generous supply of charcoal.

I aim to keep a cow for every litter of milk-stuffs I can grow a bunch of winter pigs, and with the milk and a supply of pigs equal to the spring litters.—G. W. Brown in Memphis Weekly Commercial Appeal.

Puck.

Adam in the Garden of Eden had just named the animals.

"A pretty big job," he announced, "but just think of the fellow who will have to name all the diseases!"

Herewith he pities his posterity.

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Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Will Do the Work of Two or Three Stomachs—Affords Instant Relief.

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40,000 physicians use and recommend this National Remedy. Every drug store everywhere sells and recommends Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. The price is 50 cents per box. A sample will be sent free if you will write F. A. Stuart Co., 332 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

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—These **"Perfect Vision"** glasses will enable you to thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on—

—These **"Perfect Vision"** glasses will enable you to shoot the smallest bird off the tallest tree top on the cloudiest days—

—These **"Perfect Vision"** glasses will enable you to distinguish a horse from a cow at the greatest distance, and as far as your eye can reach—

Now please remember these wonderful **"Perfect Vision"** glasses are free—absolutely free to every reader of this paper—not a cent need you pay for them now and never.

I therefore insist that you sit down right now—this very minute—and write me your name and address at once, and I will immediately mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester and a four-dollar cash certificate entitling you to a brand new pair of my wonderful **"Perfect Vision"** glasses absolutely free of charge—just as cheerfully as I have sent them to nearly all the other spectacle-wearers in your county.

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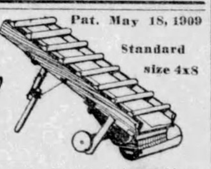

Standard size 4x8

Rests on 3 legs, the front leg being on hinges, can be used to guide by. In that position the roost rests on the wheels forming a cart and can be drawn out and broom or hose used to clean it. The perches are removable; a loose metal floor easily cleaned; a collecting trough easily detached and carried out in the garden where it will do more good than rotting and breeding vermin in a hen house. Can be adjusted to level roost if desired. You can feed underneath it. Reach any hen without soiling your shoes. Remember cleanliness is essential to health. Farm rights for sale at $1. The deed gives the purchaser the right to make one or as many roosts as he or she needs for their own use. (Deeds not transferable). Agents wanted. Conditions: Any one sending me within 30 days $1 for a farm right by postal order or registered letter with full name and address is eligible to an agency. Terms of agency and a copy of specifications will accompany their deed. Address

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Stony Ridge, Ohio.

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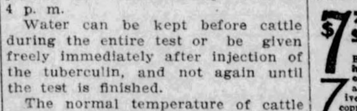

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Marry Photos, descriptions and P.O. addresses of pretty, rich ladies and gents, want to marry, free. U. Jahn, St. Paul, Minn

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I Pay Spot Cash for These Claims.

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Do you want to get INSTANT relief from all your bowel and stomach trouble? To be positively safe from Appendicitis? So you can eat anything you want to and as much as you want to without ever giving Appendicitis a thought?

Then write your name below, enclose a 2-cent stamp and you will get the ADLER-I-KA BOOK entirely free. It's different from any book you ever saw; it tells what only few doctors know; it will surprise and astonish you. It shows many curious pictures and tells how you can INSTANTLY relieve bowel or stomach trouble, how Appendicitis is caused, how it can be cured without operation and HOW YOU CAN EASILY PREVENT IT. You wouldn't take $10.00 for what you will learn from this book—yet it's free for a 2-cent stamp. Address: Adlerika Co., Dept. 21 St. Paul, Minn.

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QUESTION BUREAU

RULES—1. Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers we will reply in print, but never by mail.

THE WHIGS.

Please tell about the origin of the political party called the Whigs.—H. A. R., Sherman, W. Va.

The party in the colonies which promoted and backed the revolution took the name of Whigs. Their principles were the same as those of the Whigs of England, only they were made applicable to this country. In 1834 the name was revived, the Federal party having come to an end in 1817. From that time all American politicians were simply Republicans. But soon different views were held by the various members of the party with the results that factions were formed under their own leaders. Adams, Clay and their followers believed in a policy of protection and federal internal improvements and a broad or loose construction of the constitution. Others, who construed the constitution strictly, opposed these things and found a leader in Jackson. The former took the name of National Republicans. Adams was their candidate in 1828. After his defeat their chief leader was Clay, whom they nominated for president in 1831. Their opposition to Jackson drew to them various elements, and, as opponents of executive usurpation, in 1834 the coalition took the old name of Whigs. The Whig body always formed a coalition rather than a party, there being two divisions, the Northern and Southern Whigs.

COLORADO LAND OFFICES

If there are any public lands in Colorado will you please give the names of the towns having land offices?—G. M. V., Bloomingdale, Tenn.

The land offices of the state of Colorado are located in the following towns: Del Norte, Denver, Durango, Glenwood Springs, Hugo, Lamar, Leadville, Montrose, Pueblo and Sterling.

ARMY PAY TABLE.

I would like to have you give the salaries of the men of different rank in the United States army.—A. C. S., Cove, Ore.

The yearly pay of the U. S. army officers in active service is as follows: For the first five years' service, lieutenant-general, $11,000; major-general, $8,000; brigadier-general, $6,000; colonel, $4,000; lieutenant-colonel, $3,500; major, $3,000; captain, $2,400; first lieutenant, $2,000; and second lieutenant, $1,700. After five years' service the first three officers named get 10 per cent increase, after ten years, 20 per cent, 15 years, 30 per cent, and 20 years 40 per cent. The others also get increases according to the rank and the number of years of their service. Chaplains have the rank and pay of major, captain, and first lieutenant, respectively. The pay of non-commissioned officers is from $21 to $99 per month, and of privates from $15 to $25 per month. For service outside the United States, except in Porto Rico and Hawaii, 10 per cent additional is given to officers and 20 per cent to enlisted men.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD

Please give through the Question Bureau the relative strength of the different navies of the world.—E. I., Kendallville, Ind.

Great Britain has 39 modern battleships, United States 24, Germany 28, Japan 11, France 13 and Italy 7. Great Britain has 23 older battleships, United States 9, Germany 9, Japan 4, France 10 and Italy 5. Of first-class cruisers Great Britain possesses 53, United States 15, Germany 13, Japan 13, France 15 and Italy 7. Great Britain has 34 second-class cruisers, United States 3, Germany 6, Japan 4, France 12, and Italy 3. Great Britain has 34 third-class cruisers, United States 14, Germany 32, Japan 13, France 21 and Italy 13. Great Britain has no gunboats, United States has 21, Germany 47, Japan 6, France 14 and Italy 13. The only nation to have monitors is the United States, which has 10. Great Britain has 153 destroyers, 116 torpedo boats and 84 submarines. The United States has 40 destroyers, 33 torpedo boats and 14 submarines. Japan has 58 destroyers, 48 torpedo boats and 14 submarines. Japan has 58 destroyers, 48 torpedo boats and 14 submarines. France has 83 destroyers, 150 torpedo boats and 88 submarines. Italy has 33 destroyers, 75 torpedo boats and 19 submarines.

THE INHERITANCE TAX

Please tell me something about the inheritance tax in your columns.—D. C. A., Buckeye, W. Va.

An inheritance tax is an assessment laid upon the male heirs of property, either by distribution or descent. Sometimes this assessment is confined to collateral heirs, when it is called collateral inheritance tax. The raising of public funds in this way has been sanctioned by legislation from the beginning of Roman law, and in England and other countries is a large and steady source of revenue, although such taxes have been stigmatized by certain economists as "death duties." During the Civil War taxes of this kind were made part of the internal revenue system of the United States, but abolished soon after the struggle ended. The rate and method of assessment vary in different countries and in different states of the Union. The English inheritance tax ranges from a 1 to 10 per cent assessment, in accordance with the amount of inheritance and the degree of relationship of heirs. In the United States lineal collateral and succession inheritance taxes have been instituted in several states as a source of domestic revenue. In Connecticut the assessment on inheritance property is 5 per cent on all sums and values above $1,000. In Delaware the assessment ranges from 1 to 5 per cent, according to the amount of property left and the degree of relationship. In Illinois 1 per cent on values over $20,000 to lineal descendants; 2 per cent to 5 per cent on all amounts to collateral relations. In Maryland 2½ per cent on all legacies and successions. In New York 1 per cent on all property over the amount of $10,000 to lineal heirs, 5 per cent on all amounts over $500 to collateral relatives. In Ohio, 5 per cent on all values over $500. In Virginia, 5 per cent in every case. Several states leave untaxed the property descending or distributed to the lineal descendants and place assessments of varying percentage on the amount or value of the legacy which falls to the collateral heirs. These are California, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Tennessee and West Virginia. Inheritance laws have in the United States occasioned much discussion and litigation, but their justice and utility have been testified to by experience and the decision of the law courts. The leading economists of the present and other periods have seen the scientific propriety, even necessity, of such legal provisions, and have noted the uniformity with which they deal with all classes of the financial community.

THE GLACIAL PERIOD

Please give the cause of the glacial period, when large glaciers covered parts of North America.—E. B., Winslow, Ind.

The glacial period was caused by a lowering of several degrees of the mean annual temperature of the territory affected. When the summer became too short and too cold to melt the snow and ice of winter, the glaciers began to form, and this must have continued many thousand years, to produce the effects apparent all over northern America and Europe. The cause of the lowering of the temperature for so long a time must be astronomical.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

I would like to have a description of the Panama canal.—M. E. T., Bethesda, O.

The work in constructing the Panama canal was started in the year 1904; the canal will probably be completed in 1915. From shore to shore the canal will be 40½ miles long and from deep water to deep water 50 miles. Its depth will vary from 45 to 50 feet, and the width will extend from 200 to 1,000 feet.

The general type of canal proposed is to form a summit level about 85 feet above the sea, which is to be reached by a flight of locks located at Gatun, on the Atlantic side, and by one lock at Pedro Miguel, with two others at La Bosca, on the Pacific side; the locks are all to be in duplicate. The summit level will be formed by the construction of a large dam at Gatun, and a small one at Pedro Miguel. A second lake, with a surface elevation of 55 feet, will be formed on the Pacific side between Pedro Miguel and Panama bay by the construction of a dam at La Boca, across the mouth of the Rio Grande, and another dam between Sosa Hill and high ground near Corozal. The Colon section is from the Caribbean sea to the mouth of the Mindi river, where a channel is to be excavated, having a bottom width of 500 feet and a depth of 42 feet below the mean tide. The Gatun locks are to be two sets of locks side by side. The lift will be overcome by a flight of three locks of 28 1-3 feet ordinary life each, or a flight of two locks of 42½ feet lift each. Neither the details of their construction nor their exact location has yet been definitely fixed.

The area of Gatun dam will be about 110 square miles. It will have a height of about 135 feet above sea level. The width on top is to be 100 feet. Its length will be about 7,700 feet, and the width at the bottom about 2,625 feet. From the Gatun locks to San Pablo, a distance of about 15½ miles, the width of the channel will be at least 1,000 feet. The depth is to be 45 feet. Further up the lake the width of the channel will be decreased, first to 800 feet, for a distance of 3.86 miles, from near San Pablo to Juan Grande, then to 300 feet from Obispo to Las Cascades, a distance of 1.55 miles, where will begin the Culebra cut section, a distance of 4.7 miles, the width of the canal will be 200 feet. This is the heaviest portion of the work. From near Paraiso, the end of the Culebra cut, to the Pedro Miguel lock, a distance of 1.88 miles, the canal will have a width of 300 feet. The Pedro Miguel lock will have a lift of 30 feet. It will be in duplicate and will have approach walls construction at each end. From Pedro Miguel lock the channel will have a width of 500 feet for a distance of 1.87 miles. It will then increase to 1,000 or more for a distance of 3.61 miles to near Sora Hill, on the shore of Panama bay, where the Sora locks will be located. From Sora locks to deep water in the Panama bay, a distance of about four miles, the channel is to have a depth of 50 feet below mean tide. The mean rise and fall of the tide is about 15 feet, but it may reach as much as 23 feet.

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VARIETIES OF HOGS.

I would like to know something about the different varieties of hogs.—W. H. S., Walton, W. Va.

Besides the domestic hogs there are the wild boars of Europe. Their average weight is about 250 pounds. There is also a small wild pig that inhabits western equatorial Africa and two species in India, one of which is not much bigger than a hare. There are also several species in the islands stretching from Sumatra to Japan. The domestic swine are derived from the European wild boar and some of the Oriental species. The different breeds of the domestic hogs are the Berkshire, Poland-China, Yorkshire, Chester Whites, Durocs, or Jersey red hogs, and the Tamworth, Victoria, Essex, etc. The Berkshire hog is very large, grows rapidly, is hearty and yields pork of great fatness and excellent flavor. It is usually black in color. The second breed mentioned is common in the Mississippi valley.

JOHN MARSHALL.

Please give a short biography of John Marshall, who was one time chief justice of the United States supreme court.—A. E. N., Miletus, W. Va.

John Marshall, the American jurist, was born in 1755, and died in 1835. His birthplace was Germantown, Virginia. His father was Colonel Thomas Marshall, of the Revolutionary army. Young Marshall joined the Colonial army in 1775, and for your years was an officer in active service, often acting as judge advocate in courts-martial. In 1780 Marshall was licensed to practice law. In 1783 he settled in Richmond and was elected to the legislature of Virginia. In 1788 he became a member of the Virginia convention for ratifying the United States constitution. The adoption of this by Virginia was mainly due to the arguments advanced by Marshall and James Madison. In 1798 Marshall went with Pinckney and Gerry as envoy to France. The following year he entered congress where he became one of the leaders of the Federalist party. In 1800 he was appointed secretary of war, and soon after secretary of state. In 1801 Marshall was appointed chief justice of the United States supreme court.

THE CABINET.

Please give a list of the names of the members of the present cabinet.—F. H. K., Troy, O.

The members of the President's cabinet are as follows: Secretary of state, Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania; secretary of the treasury, Franklin MacVeagh, of Illinois; secretary of war, Henry L. Stimson, of New York; attorney general, George W. Wickersham, of New York; postmaster general, Frank H. Hitchcock; navy, George Von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts; secretary of the interior, Walter L. Fisher, of Chicago, Ill.; secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa; secretary of commerce and labor, Charles Nagel, of Missouri.

Each receives a salary of $12,000 a year.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

I would like to have a sketch of the life of Benedict Arnold.—A. H., Frozen Camp, W. Va.

Benedict Arnold was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1741, died in England in 1801. He received a good school education in his youth. He was romantic and adventurous, excessively proud and sensitive, governed rather by impulse than principle. He was noted for physical strength and beauty as well as bravery. At 15 he ran away from home and enlisted in the Connecticut army marching to Albany and Lake George to resist the French invasion; but getting weary of discipline he deserted and made his way home through the wilderness. In 1762 he removed to New Haven and started in business as a druggist and bookseller. He acquired considerable property, engaged in the West India trade, sometimes commanding his own ships, as his father had done. He also carried on trade with Canada, and often visited Quebec. On February 22, 1767, he married Margaret Mansfield, who died June 19, 1775. They had three sons, Benedict, Richard and Henry. On one of his voyages Arnold fought a duel at Honduras with an English sea captain who called him a name, the captain was wounded and apologized. He also occasionally visited England. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached New Haven, Arnold, who was captain of the governor's guards, assembled them, and marched to Cambridge to join Washington. He was made a colonel of Massachusetts militia, and went with the expedition which captured Ticonderogo and Crown Point. He returned to Cambridge and was put in command of the expedition against Quebec. His services in Canada and with the northern army under Ticonderoga were very valuable.

The cabal which grew up in congress was already forming; Gates had begun to intrigue against Schuyler, and Charles Lee against Washington. Arnold was the close friend of Schuyler and Washington, and their enemies began striking at him. In 1777 congress appointed five new major generals, passing over Arnold, who was the senior brigadier. This deeply incensed Arnold, as none of the five had rendered services comparable to his. Later in the same year, 1777, Arnold drove the British under Tryon from Connecticut. Congress then made him a major general, but did not restore his relative rank, which would have placed him above the five. Arnold rendered distinguished service in the campaign against Burgoyne's advance, and at the battle of Saratoga, October 7, he rushed upon the field without orders, and in a series of magnifcent charges broke through the British lines and put them to flight. Here Arnold was severely wounded in the leg that had been hurt at Quebec, which disabled him until tre spring of 1778. In January congress restored him to his relative rank in the army. June 19 Washington put him in command of Philadelphia, which the British had just evacuated. Here he met and married a Tory lady, Margaret Shippen, celebrated for her beauty, wit and nobility of character. For the next two years he associated much with the Tories, and his views of public affairs were doubtless much influenced thereby. He lived extravagantly, got into debt, and had quarrels with many persons, among them Joseph Reed, president of the executive council of the state, who brought charges against Arnold. These were investigated by a committee of congress, and he was unqualifiedly acquitted. Arnold, considering himself vindicated, resigned his command of Philadelphia. But Reed represented, however, that fresh evidence of the charges against Arnold were forthcoming and obtained another investigation, which was conducted by a court-martial, which rendered its verdict which agreed in every particular with the finding of the committee of congress; but for two trivial charges proved against him—that once in a hurry he granted a pass in which some due forms were overlooked and for having once used government wagons standing idle to preserve private property for the enemy—it was decided he should receive a reprimand from Washington. The latter deeming Arnold a victim of persecution, couched the reprimand in such terms as made it an eulogy and soon afterward offered Arnold the highest command under himself in the northern army

But Arnold, smarting under the occurrences given above allowed himself to enter upon the cause that blackened his name forever. He made up his mind to give the British possession of the Hudson river which would render the American cause hopeless. He asked and obtained the command of West Point and nothing but the capture of Andre prevented his treason from being successful. He fled to the British at New York, receiving a brigadier general's commission in the British army, and a paltry sum of money. He went to England in 1782, and his last days were embittered by remorse.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM

Will you please give some information on the effect of the magnetic poles upon the earth?—A. M. T., Broadway, Virginia.

The phenomenon of terrestrial magnetism is explained by regarding the earth as a great magnet of irregular structure, so that its magnetism is somewhat unequally distributed over the entire mass. Spheres have been formed of large masses of loadstone, which so act on small dipping needles carried over their surface as to give results approaching in character the irregular one expressing the magnetic elements of the earth. The supposition that the earth was a great magnet was first advanced by Dr. William Gilbert, who was Queen Elizabeth's physician, in 1600. Though there have been a number of hypotheses concerning the distribution of the centers of magnetism through the earth's mass, philosophers are generally agreed that Gilbert's hypothesis is correct. The "dip" of the magnetic needle, which locates the magnetic pole, was first noted about 1576. In the northern hemisphere the north end of the needle points downward, making an angle with the horizon; in the southern hemisphere the south pole of the magnet points downward. This is what is called the dip of the needle. This downward inclination amounts at the latitude and longitude of New York to an angle of 73 degrees with the horizon. If the needle is carried northward and westward from this point, its dip is seen to increase until, having reached latitude 70 deg. 5 min. north, and longitude 96 deg. 46 min. west, we reach a point where the needle takes an exactly perpendicular position. This phenomenon was first noted by Commodore Ross in 1832, and this point is called the north magnetic pole of the earth. It is inferred from observations on the dip in the southern hemisphere that a south magnetic pole—where the needle will be vertical with the south pole downward—exists about latitude 70 deg. south and longitude 125 deg. east of Greenwich, but no explorer has ever reached this point. There is also a line about midway between these two poles, where the needle does not dip, but holds a truly horizontal position. This is known as the magnetic equator. It is a very irregular line, passing around the earth in the tropical regions and crosses the geographical equator at four points. It has been located with considerable accuracy by observers.

MISCELLANEOUS

W. M., Inlay City, Mich.—We have no sketch of Frederic Ormond in our references.

M. W. S., Montrose, W. Va.—January 1, 1912, begins the twelfth year of the twentieth century.

B. G., Freeport, O.—A rural mail carrier is supposed to carry all registered mail to the house and not leave it in the box.

E. M., Glidden, Ia.—Write to the publishing house for the story entitled "The Danger Trail."

J. S. H., Upperglade, W. Va.—The Wilson Tariff bill was in effect from 1895 to 1897.

T. C. R., Chilson Mich.—Children of aliens under age at the time of the naturalization of their parents are considered citizens.

M. H., Henry, Ill.—An account of the Passion play was printed in the Bureau of November 22.

A. R., Scio, O.—Arizona and New Mexico have been admitted to the United States as separate states.

London papers say that Great Britain is to be the only nation absolutely independent of cable communication with any part of the globe, a result to be brought about by a chain of world-encircling wireless stations, for which negotiations have been completed between the British postmaster general and the Marconi company.

The spirit of Carrie Nation is marching on. A Myrtle (Mo.) reformer bought a distillery over the line in Arkansas the other day for $100; to get rid of it ttok it home and invited the wives and daughters of the town to chop it to pieces. They responded promptly with their little hatchets, and an enjoyable time was had.

The Wind and the Auto.

Harper's Weekly.

That the velocity of the wind makes a material difference in the speed of his car is realized by every motorist, but just what this resistance amounts to is not a matter of common knowledge. The increase in resistance is not in direct proportion to the increase in the velocity of the wind, but is double the amount that would ordinarily be expected. For example, a wind of 50 miles an hour exerts a pressure of 10 pounds against each square foot of surface directly in its path, while a body moving through the air at a speed of 100 miles an hour meets with a resistance of 40 pounds a square foot. To travel at 50 miles an hour, then, against a head wind of equal velocity, sets up a resistance to the movement of the car of about 1,000 pounds, or half a ton, and it is small wonder that the occupants gasp for breath. At this speed the total pressure exerted against a man of ordinary size would be equal to a 200-pound weight distributed over the upper half of his body, and it may be imagined that lung action under such conditions is rather difficult.

Selenium.

Selenium is a rare and little known element described by the United States geographical survey as having its greatest use in the manufacture of certain glasses, to which it gives a red color, and in coloring enameled ware red. It is used to overcome the natural green color of ordinary glass, and also in making glass of a distinct red color such as that used on railroads for signal lights. Selenium has the peculiar property of being a very poor conductor in the light, and a number of electrical inventions depend on this peculiarity. It has been used in experiments in telephoning along a ray of light, and for transmitting sounds and photographs from one place to another by means of a telephone or telegraph wire.

A NEW ORANGE

Great Things Predicted for One Developed by Chinese Fruit Grower.

The Lue Gim Gong is a new orange, originated by a Chinese fruit-grower of De Land, Fla. According to a writer in Country Life in America, this new variety is gong to revolutionize orange growing throughout that part of the country. It is declared that the fruit has been known to hang on the tree for one, two, or even three years, and that the tree bears well even when it is still carrying the crop of the previous year. This is not true of most other varieties. It is also said that the fruit can be shipped as early as June, although it is still too acid then. It is good in July, but better in August and September.

"The fruit is full of juice," says the quoted writer, "and hangs on the trees through the rainy summer weather. I can therefore be placed on the market, when oranges are scarce and the highest prices can be secured."

There is some work left for the explorer to do, even though the sources of the Nile have been discovered and the north pole secret is out. A writer in the National Geographical Magazine says of western China: "It is my firm conviction that when this terra incognita is properly surveyed, peaks will be found there rivaling even Mt. Everest itself."

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Send us a sample of your hair and we will mail you this beautiful 22-inch human hair switch to match. If satisfactory send us $1.50 and we will refund your money if you return the switch within 10 days, or sell 3 to your friends for $1.50 each and get yours absolutely free. Extra shades a little higher. Souvenir catalog showing latest styles of fashionable hairdressing, etc., on request. Enclose 5c postage. Marguerite Colly, Dept. 1393 115 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

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There are only two ways about it—either it will or it won't. We say it will, but we leave it to you to judge. You are the one to say YES or NO. We give it to you to try, without a penny, enough to try for a month, and if you try it and say "No" that ends it. If you say "Yes" it means you have found the thing you have been looking for, the right medicine at last; it means you have found new life, new strength, a new joy in living in a new state of health. We want to send you a dollar box of Bodi-Tone on trial in this way. Isn't it fair? We know how Bodi-Tone makes health in the Body and think your verdict will be "yes." We want it to be "yes," but you are to be the judge. You are the one to say YES or NO. It is all left to you. When you have tried it you will know why we can make such an offer. When it has cured you, you will bless the day you read this advertisement.

Bodi-Tone

does just what its name means—*cures disease by toning all the body*, and we want you to try a box at our risk and see what it will do for *your* body. Bodi-Tone is a small, round tablet, that is taken three times every day. Each box contains seventy-five of these tablets, enough for twenty-five days' use, and we send you the full box without a penny in advance, so that you can try it and learn what it is, so you can learn how it works in the body, how it *cures stubborn diseases* by helping nature to tone every organ of the body. Tone is a little word, but it means a great deal, everything in health. When all the organs are doing their part, when each is acting in a perfectly natural and healthy manner, when the energy, strength and power of resistance to disease are all at a natural point, then the body is in proper tone. When disease has attacked any part, the tone of the entire physical body should be raised to the highest possible point, to make all the body help in the cure. This is the power which underlies all of Bodi-Tone's great work for the sick, this is the power it offers you to help you get new health and strength.

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When you use Bodi-Tone you know just what you are using, know it is good and safe and know you are taking the kind of medicine to provide real help for the body. It is a pure remedy that satisfies the most exacting. It contains no narcotics or habit-forming drugs, nothing that your own family doctor will not endorse and say is a good thing. It does not depend on alliin, pain killer, cocaine, opium, morphine, or other dangerous drugs. It does not excite the body with alcohol, but it tones the body and cures its disorders with remedies Nature intended to tone and cure the body when that power was given them. Thus, Iron gives life and energy to the blood, Sarsaparilla drives out its impurities, Phosphate and Nux Vomica give new nerve energy and force, Lithia aids in the Kidneys, Gentian does invaluable work for the Stomach and Digestive forces, Chinese Rhubarb and Oregon Grape Root promote vigorous Liver activity, Peruvian Bark raises the tone of the entire system, Golden Seal soothes the inflamed membrane and checks Catarrhal discharges, Cascara gives the Bowels new life in a natural way, and Capsicum makes all more valuable by bettering their quick absorption into the blood. *A remarkable combination that does wonderful work for health.*

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Each one of these valuable ingredients in Bodi-Tone adds a needed element from nature to the body. Each has work to do and does it well. They are used because of this ability. We claim no credit for discovering the ingredients in Bodi-Tone, each of which has its own well-deserved place in the medical books of most of the civilized world. We simply claim the credit for the successful formula which we have found for the way in which these valuable ingredients are combined, for the proportions used, for the curative force which thousands have found in Bodi-Tone, for the cures which make it different from other remedies. Most of these ingredients are as old as civilization itself, but the curative forces Bodi-Tone uses are the forces which have always existed in nature for the restoration of the body's health. Many are regularly prescribed in some form by the medical profession for various diseases and irregular conditions, being used either separately or in combinations with such drugs as each doctor may favor, for there are wide differences of opinion among the doctors of various schools. The *exact combination used in Bodi-Tone* is what gives it the far-reaching and thorough curative and restorative power that makes possible the remarkable cures experienced by Bodi-Tone users, cures which prove the difference between Bodi-Tone and common remedies. That is why we want to send you a box on trial, for we know you will find it different and superior.

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Bodi-Tone offers its valuable services to you right now, right from this page, if you are sick, if you need medicinal help. If your bodily organs are not acting as they should, if your body is not in right and natural tone. That is what Bodi-Tone is for—to restore health, vigor, vitality and strength by restoring tone to the body.

If there is anything wrong with your Kidneys, Bodi-Tone helps to restore tone to the Kidneys, helps to set them right. If there is anything wrong with your Stomach, Bodi-Tone helps to tone the Stomach, helps to set the wrong right. If there is anything wrong with your Nerves, your Blood, your Liver, your Bowels or your General System, the health-making ingredients in Bodi-Tone go right to work and keep on working day by day, exerting always a

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1912.

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Be on the Lookout

Following the close of the holidays, when the readjustment of business affairs takes place, the advertising columns of The Blade will assume a new interest. Our readers are advised to be on the lookout for any opportunities that may present themselves. Meanwhile read what is offered in the advertising line. Do not overlook the present.

Russia always takes a gun with her when she starts out to collect.

There are men who would rather try to do somebody than something.

Old Doubt and Uncertainty will spend the winter in Washington.

A Democratic congress usually means a landslide the other way.

No love in a cottage for the newly wedded Vanderbilts. They will try a $40,000 flat.

Twenty-five thousand dollars is all that it cost to pay the Shady Bend, Kan., fiddler.

A Massachusetts man has made a hayrake for President Taft. What'll the harvest be?

Next year, if Edison has the right idea, we may be receiving concrete Christmas presents.

The American farmer will be pleased to know that he is worth nearly nine billion dollars.

Perhaps the worst thing about the holidays is that they are to be followed by a tariff bill.

We are doing pretty well. Only 38,669,715 cubic yards remain to be excavated at Panama.

The Girl from Browning, Mo., says: "It takes an old maid to pick out pretty names for children."

The idea of making Dr. Wiley vice president is absurd. Doc's habit of doing things is against him.

One scientist says that Eve was not a beauty. But let's be charitable; she did not get any hints from Paris.

Dr. Wiley is opposed to plum pudding. The doctor sems to be getting around to the cherished traditions.

People don't seem to be inclined to throw up their hats and yell like sixty over a "judicial temperament."

Sometimes we get the foolish notion that it would be easier to get along in the world if we had less philosophy.

Nat Goodwin is in a good humor again. He is now willing to admit that he married a bunch of American beauties.

An English preacher has discovered a cure for snoring. An old-fashioned dig in the ribs works pretty well sometimes.

King George was generous to his Indian subjects, but of course he didn't work very hard for the $1,600,000 he gave them.

Two old men out of a job—Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller. One has gray hair and the other hasn't any.

A Kansas woman keeps thirty-five cats and her husband wants a divorce. Simple case of incompatibility of temperament.

It is predicted that 25 years hence we will be eating reindeer meat. After that we may be ready to eat the Christmas toys.

We are frank to admit that if the reform of the currency should fall to our humble lot we wouldn't know where to begin.

Peary has been awarded a medal by the French Academy of Sports, but the Ananias club has done nothing for Dr. Cook yet.

One professor of something or other declares that the dark races will conquer the world. Well, this is a relief from the yellow peril.

Since the automobile began to make such great strides into popular favor very few horse thieves have gained prominence in the country.

The Boston Transcript says: "An exchange of feline amenities is entertaining Boston." Our notion of feline amenities is to see the fur fly.

A Pennsylvania man has been denied citizenship because he never heard of William Jennings Bryan. And yet he may have lived a happy life.

A Connecticut preacher denounces rice throwing at weddings as a filthy habit. The only excuse for it is that it gives English sparrows a change of diet.

THE LAND GRABBERS.

Russia has led the way to the complete partition of China. In announcing that she has assumed a protectorate over Mongolia, recognized before as her sphere of influence, she gives the signal to Britain, France, Germany and Japan to follow quickly after. From protectorate to possession is not a long way, as observe the process of transfer now at work in Persia.

The tremendous population of China avails the empire nothing so long as it is constituted of two mobs leaping at each other's throats. Russia has seized the right moment. She has moved when it is easiest for her to occupy the province and build fortifications against the day when the Chinese may cease to quarrel among themselves and turn upon the land thieves.

It isn't likely that the powers will disagree as to the territory they purpose taking. Their spheres of influence are already defined and in assuming protectorates, et cetra, they will keep strictly to the boundary lines of these spheres.

The full story of China is not likely to be written for many years to come. A mob is a mob, whether in densely populated China or in a lynching community. If it takes a thousand Americans to hang one negro, it will take many thousand Chinamen of the same unorganized state to put a small company of trained soldiers to rout. But Chinamen may not always be unorganized.

A WEAKENING SENSE.

Last March, 147 employes of the Triangle waist factory in New York lost their lives in flame, smoke and upon the hard pavements of the street to which they leaped.

A few days later, 20,000 persons marched in line by way of protest against the conditions which made such a horror possible.

In September a legislative commission began to hold hearings on the disaster. Besides the reporters, the commissioners and the clerks there were present but two others and they were witnesses.

On December 27, the proprietors of the waist factory were acquitted of all blame.

The sense of horror in this country is so blunted or so weak that even hypodermic injections of indignation won't keep it alive.

LA FOLLETTE IN OHIO

Senator La Follette's tour of Ohio bids fair to result in marked advancement of the cause of progressive Republicanism. Much of the platform has met with the hearty endorsement of his audiences and, while some of his utterances evidently have been regarded by his hearers as more radical than they could wish, the Wisconsin leader has been received with a courtesy and enthusiasm that promises well for the progressive cause.

Mr. La Follette has shown excellent judgment in ignoring his own candidacy in his speeches thus far. Ohio is flaming with Roosevelt sentiment and to whip the state's progressive Republicans into line for the La Follette candidacy would have resulted beyond question, in serious embarrassment to the La Follette leaders and possible harm to the progressive movement.

As a progressive leader the Wisconsin senator can do splendid work in Ohio. As a promoter of his own candidacy he could only emphasize the hold that Theodore Roosevelt has upon the minds and hearts of the Republicans of the state.

MEAT PRICES

The guilt of the Chicago packers is foregone. Their way of fighting against prosecution is a fairly good sign that they entertain little hope of escaping conviction.

The public has a larger interest, however, than the punishment of the packers. Its concern in the case is that of the table. Is meat to fall in price if the jury in Chicago finds against the defendants and the courts issue a permanent injunction against further combination and price agreements?

A trust in the necessities of life has immense opportunities for oppression. It holds a pistol at the heads of all, rich and poor, powerful and weak. They must all buy and in buying they must pay tribute to the trust. But in the packing business, it has been shown that, in spite of the tyrannies which the great houses of the west can yield, they cannot monopolize the markets. In every city of any size there are packing plants, large or small. They manage to live and prosper. It may be that the Chicago plants control these smaller ones to some degree, but they cannot crush them without first having absolute sway over the retailers. And though they have gained such sway at times by price cutting and other methods, they have not held it. Instances of such fruitless wars are common.

Meat prices move in a very small range. They swing with the quantity of supplies and the pressure of demand. In spite of the existence of trusts, trust prices and independent prices are seldom marked by noticeable differences. After the packers are fired or sent to jail, the householder will look in vain for any cheapening of his necessities on that account.

A SIGN.

Uncle Russell Sage must greatly have despised the holiday period. To him it represented an economic loss. People don't work as hard then as they do the rest of the year. They haven't their minds on their ledgers, their benches and their stock tickers. Not so much money is borrowed and not so many men are hard up and appealing for loans. The one consoling feature to a man of Uncle Russ' type is that interest goes on relentlessly and remorsely.

But to folk who are moved by other passions, the holiday season is a very hopeful institution. It is indication that the heart of man is not wholly engrossed in gathering dollars, in reaching and snatching and getting the best of neighbors. It turns in this period to thoughts of the gentler side of life, the sweeter flavors, the saving graces. It admits that money is not everything and that its pursuit is not the most noble labor in the world.

The holidays are stretched out farther than they used to be. They are welcomed ahead of time and held longer. Which ought to make us all realize that the world is assuredly growing better.

THE REAPING.

Early in the month a bachelor wrote to the New York Times reciting the fact that in the Christmas season he and his kind were Ishmaelites and Pariahs. They have no standing in the community. They are somewhat worse off than the beggar and the criminal. For good people rush to give these others food and cheer and comforting word. All this, the bachelor complained about and even inquired if there were not possibly some avenue of relief.

If this bachelor were a little more thoughtful he would perceive that this is the time of the year when the world is squaring accounts with him. It is delivering him the harvest of the seed he has sown. He gets what is coming to him.

PRISON PAROLE.

The advantages of the prison parole system are to be noted in the last report of the warden of the state penitentiaries of California. Since the law was passed 15 years ago, 1,396 prisoners have been paroled. Sixteen per cent have broken their paroles—210 in all—but only 5 per cent, or 77, succeeded in escaping.

The two state penitentiaries are now keeping watch over 379 paroled convicts. Since they have been given their conditional freedom they have worked industriously, earning in one month $15,600. The savings of prisoners during the period of parole the law has been in force are reported as $221,879, clear indication that paroled convicts have learned the sharp lesson of prison discipline and appreciate the value of the freedom allowed them.

On the mere showing of a saving to the state, the system is fully vindicated. What is of more worth is the proof that criminality is not an incurable deformity of the mind.

THE WOES OF DIPLOMACY.

Ambassador Leishman has lost his trousers—not the ordinary drapings that grace the distinguished diplomatist's figure at tea and other simple, but necessary, duties of the ambassadorial life, but the trousers without which the shining sword, the coat of dark purple overlaid with gold braid and the glowing, sunset-kissed waistcoat are as the human mind barren of soul.

Somewhere between the German and English capitals the delectable trousers are lost, strayed or stolen—delivered, it may be, to a household expecting a consignment of Christmas tree candles, or reposing at the bottom of some parcels post heap waiting the favor of a clerk to finish his discussion of the rights of men. All his excellency, the ambassador, can tell the reporters at the door is that the trousers are lost, and turn back for a new spell of weeping. The state department declares that the incident will not be formulated into a demand upon Germany for an apology or indemnity. But it is always the way of the state department to dissemble. While negotiations are on it smiles serenely, though inwardly it throbs with tragedy.

A king has declared war because of an insult to his mother-in-law. Two nations once fell out over the collection of penny tolls on a country pike. How delicate, then, the situation when a national railway lets a pair of international gold braided trousers slip through its careless fingers.

WHERE PERSIA MADE A MISTAKE

It is Russia that is taking the active part in the campaign in Persia, but it must not be lost sight of that England is backing up the Bear with the liveliest sympathy. The understanding is complete.

When these two nations entered into an arrangement nearly three years ago regarding the foreign relations of Persia they took it for granted that events would play into their hands. Persia was worm eaten with decay. Corruption was frankly practiced by the office holding classes. The mass of the people were densely ignorant. Priestcraft and the governing families and the patriots who led in the uprisings were at bitter conflict with each other and their differences seemed irreconcilable. By some strange chance, Persia obtained a manager for her finances who thought only of doing his duty well. He would not play the Russian and English game. Under his skilled direction the tax problems were being settled. Debts were being discharged. Honesty in office circles was becoming a matter of pride. Things looked up for Persia and she began to entertain a hope of becoming a strong and prosperous nation. All of which, of course, threatened to ruin the Anglo-Russian scheme of finally taking possession.

Persia made one mistake. She picked an American instead of a German. Russia and England know that America had no interest in the ultimate fate of Persia, but had a German been made reorganizer of finances the two land thieves would have hesitated a long time before adopting military measures. They have a very wholesome respect for the Kaiser and are never certain when he shall choose to demand a hand. A little excuse is as good as a big one to him.

CHAMPLAIN.

Samuel de Champlain, whose memory is shortly to be honored with a monument, is famous in this country for his most inconsiderable achievement—the discovery of Lake Champlain.

Champlain was one of the first of those single-minded, highly efficient explorers and administrators which France sent to the new world. He sailed to the West Indies and Panama before he went into the north country. On his return he printed a report of his voyage and included with it that which was more valuable—charts that were of very practical use to navigators. To this duty of rendering true accounts of whatever he saw Champlain was faithful after he explored the St. Lawrence to the Falls of St. Louis, sailed along the Atlantic coast from Novo Scotia to Cape Cod, founded his colony of Port Royal, chose the site for Quebec, developed the fur trade, fought with the Algonquins and Hurons against the Iroquois and served as governor of New France. He was more than explorer. He was conqueror. His was the strong fibre of La Salle, Marquette and de la Roche S'Aillon—men who added an empire to France its pleasure loving kings neither appreciated nor had the spirit to hold.

WOMEN PROPOSE?

Prof George Willis Cooke, lecturer of the Boston School of Social Science, urges that women take another step in emancipation and do the proposing. They are, he says, getting a better education than men and therefore should be able to select a helpmate more intelligently than a man can do.

She is taking the initiative in business and in politics, and the time is coming when she should also take it in love. Marriage will be happier when women do the courting.

Men grow from downy cheeks to gray hair and never so much as receive a hint that women are suffering for love of them. Leap years come and go and never an advance is made them. Nevertheless, men hold tight to the belief that they can marry whenever it blessed well suits them. It is sheer vanity, but a small one. It would be cruelty to take away this harmless notion in as much as man has lost so many conceits since women began to "git up and git." Let men stil lthink that the case of Viola who is a true, if pathetic, instance of the

* * * never told her love;
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek.

state of affairs between the sexes. Heaven knows there's not much else to keep a man's chest bulged out like a new lieutenant.

NOT TO BE AWED.

The radical change in the form of establishing freight rates made by the interstate commerce commission was overruled by the commerce court.

The interstate commission has issued a report in which it says the commerce court has used a superseded law as precedent, that it has quoted from supreme court decisions upon laws which have been annulled by congress, that it has been vague in issuing an explanation of its injunctions, that it has been superficial and reactionary. The commission, of course, has not used these words, but the report makes it plain that it itched to do so.

The commerce court, it seems, is not to receive that worship and awe-inspired respect which are demanded for the judiciary institution in general.

UNIMPRESSIONABLE CHINESE.

Following the adoption of a republican form of government by the thirteen American colonies, the pattern was taken by France, Switzerland, Mexico, all the Central and South American countries, Cuba and Portugal. The revolutionary forces in China have decided that this shall be the style of government under which the destiny of the land—no longer to be known as empire—is to pass.

Strange, is it not, that the Chinese, so observing and shrewd and imitative should not have discovered that America was worse than Russia, that we were wage slaves, that we groveled before a money power, that we knew nothing of liberty and had been denied all understanding of freedom?

Can it be that the speeches of Hang-'em-All Haywood, Bottleworks Berger and Demonstrative Debs should not have reached the Chinese directors of reform, operating in New York and San Francisco? And if they did, made no impression?

STOCK OWNERSHIP.

The tremendous advantage of the joint stock scheme of promoting industry and doing business is that it allows for a wide diffusion of property and a constant means for the investment of savings and surplus money.

The fact is generally lost sight of that in denouncing corporations, one of the fashions of the times, the persons denounced are our relatives, our friends and neighbors. The real owners of the large corporations are not the directors and the officers, the fiscal agents and the brokers and traders in stocks, but persons in every walk of life, scattered over the face of the country. A recent report of the so-called powder trust shows that 45 per cent of the stock is owned by employes. A large part of the steel trust securities is in the hands of the trust's workmen, while most of the balance is held in small lots throughout the United States and Europe. The stock of the largest copper producing company is possessed by nearly four times as many persons as in the first few years after the company's promotion.

The joint stock scheme is not perfect. It is full of flaws. It has been outrageously misused and employed as a means of committing fraud. Yet to its credit and to its honor must be placed the fact that it is distributing property over a wide range. It constantly tends to break down concentration of wealth.

TSUMA SAKUMA.

A submarine in the Japanese navy sank to too low a depth. One of the bulkheads broke and the water, rushing in, put the propelling apparatus out of commission. The water rose until it compressed the air tightly and caused it to become foul with gasoline fumes and the breath of the sailors. From time to time throu hout the struggle to save the vessel, Tsuma Sakuma, the lieutenant in charge, wrote an account of the accident and took all blame for it upon himself.

These few lines were addressed to the emperor:

It is my earnest hope that your majesty will supply the means of living to the poor families of my crew. This is my only desire, and I am anxious to have it fulfilled.

Rudyard Kipling said it broke the spirit of the Asiatic to be kicked, but he was not afraid to die.

THE WINTER WIND.

Cold and searching as the wind may be, it is more endurable than the fishy, muggy, weather that has hung over the city like the atmosphere in the drying room of a steam laundry. It whines and threatens and drives through fabrics as an express train drives through a railroad cut, but it is not slimy and nasty, it is not depressing and dreary.

The doctor people have not yet discovered the exact relationship between weather and the human constitution. There is no general rule or formula which fits all sorts and conditions of nerves and flesh. We only know that when the air is heavy, the weight of it bears upon the soul. It takes the spring out of one's walk and makes the brain work like a threshing machine left out in the fence corner. One is loggy and stupid and irritable and more fit for the company of a menagerie bear than that of one's fellows.

A PHILOSOPHICAL REBEL.

The Reyes rebellion has been withdrawn from circulation, that stern old friend of Diaz saying:

I called upon the army. I called on the people, and no one responded. This attitude I regard as a protest and I am resolved not to continue this war against the government.

"Brave is the sound of words when the right man speaks them." It was no ordinary spirit that could admit so humiliating a rebuff to his appeals to patriotism. Another would have charged counterplot, wicked coercion, bribery, all the foul things of which men are accused and are so seldom guilty. But General Reyes, a truthful man and honorable, admits that his rebellion has come to naught because he himself constituted the rank and file of the revolutionary army and, though he is a soldier seamed with scars and calloused with experience, he knows nothing in the art of war which will enable him to conquer the command of Madero single-handed. A very wise old gentleman.

INVITING DISLIKE.

Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, hasn't been in Washington long. That is why, quite innocently, he has run the chance of getting himself disliked for introducing a bill to cut out the free barber shop of the senatorial offices.

Among the perquisites of the senate are shaves, hair cuts, baths and massage at Uncle Sam's expense. They go back to a time before even Senator Cullom went to the capital, which was in 1865. The annual cost is estimated at $20,000. This, Senator Kenyon thinks, should be paid for out of the $7,500 salaries of the senators and not out of the funds collected from humble citizens of the republic.

It is not that the senate is likely to follow Senator Kenyon's suggestion which brings him into disrepute with his fellows. It will do no such thing. But the senate does not enjoy the advertisement. It doesn't mind grafting, but it hates like sin to have the fact advertised.

When the honorable gentleman from Iowa has spent four years, say, in Washington, he, too, will be thinking that it is the simple duty of every member of congress to get as much out of the treasury as he can—even if it is only a cake of soap—without being found out.

ROUGH WEATHER.

When a trans-atlantic liner meets with a little bad weather on her voyage westward, the New York reporters hurry into the office to write picturesquely worded yarns about her—how the dining room was deserted by the passengers the weather so rough, how dishes were smashed and the steamer chairs lost overside.

We sometimes wonder what these reporters would do if they had to chronicle the experiences of some of the lake vessels. They'd probably blow up, because, having used the biggest adjectives on salt water tales, they'd have nothing adequate to suit a simple Erie happening. Search their language bins how they would they'd find no words to fit an account of real, sure-enough roughness. Suppose they had to describe the time the freighter Arabella and the fish tug O. K. were within an inch of colliding and a big wave picked the O. K. up and threw her clear over the Arabella? Or the accident to the Roger Stonlinson, when the waves caused her cargo of ore to shift astern and she came into port with water at the cabin doors, but the bows sticking 48 feet into the air? Or that spell the Annalew was in when a deckhand climbed to the top of the wheelhouse to take the gilded eagle in because it got seasick?

Rough? If a lake sailor got into one of those blows they make such a fuss about on salt water he'd complain because the "dern ca'm" was likely to delay the ship making port.

AN HONOR TO AMERICANS.

The United States has no official interest in the disputes in Persia, but Americans have a very lively interest in the adventures of their compatriot, Mr. W. Morgan Shuster.

The situation was succinctly summed up a few weeks ago in a cartoon published by the Montreal Herald. Mr. Shuster is seen facing the Russian bear and the British lion. The young American says "You can put me out, but you can't bluff me." The lines with the cartoon are: "They say he is short on tact, but he certainly is no quitter, is W. Morgan Shuster."

He went to Persia unknown save to a few officers at Washington who had seen him develop from a stenographer into a talented executive. He is to return to his own country, dismissed because he has been honest with his employers and could neither be seduced nor frightened into playing the crook, a man whom his countrymen will be delighted to honor.

ONLY ONE LAW.

The crime of Charles W. Morse, whom the president has again refused to pardon, was the more heinous in that it was entered upon deliberately, with the full knowledge that the acts were criminal and with perfect understanding of the price that must be paid if detection resulted.

It is imperative that the prevalent idea that there are two laws in this country—one for the poor man and one for the rich—be dissipated as soon as possible. It has a basis in fact. It is supported by a long record of miscarriage of justice. If Morse should be released, then fairness would direct that every other convict who could get a doctor to swear to his serious illness be immediately escorted to the prison doors. In the matter of degree of guilt, Morse should be punished more than most men who fall counter of the law, for four out of five crimes are committed upon impulse, while under the influence of alcohol or out of ignorance and poverty. The president does well to refuse to be led into a serious mistake by appeals to his sense of mercy.

Sunday School

THE GOOD TIME COMING

International Sunday School Lesson for January 7 Is, "The Birth of John the Baptist Foretold." Luke 1:5-23.

By William T. Ellis.

This western continent has many substitutes for the old world heralds who, in all their picturesqueness, are only figures of speech or travel tales to most of us. The gaily dressed sais, who runs before nabob's carriage on the streets of Cairo, has been commented upon by many visitors to Egypt. Every Chinese official who goes forth in state, is preceded by outrunners. When a foreigner makes a formal call upon a viceroy, he is not only borne in state in a chair, but he is preceded by an honorary guard of soldiers, and, leading all, by a red-hatted official card-bearer, who holds aloft a strip of red paper, bearing in Chinese characters the name of the visitor. All this is for state and ceremony, rather than for actual needs. The coming of a forerunner to announce the ministry of Jesus was in thorough accord with the oriental conception of kingly dignity.

Our modern heralds are the editors who from their watch-towers see the signs of the times; the preachers, the sociologists, the authors, and all the other "soldiers of the common good." When we pause to consider it, the fact is thrilling that there are today so many men proclaiming aloud the advent of a better era. The manner and voice of some are as harsh as those of John the Baptist, and like him, they make many strictures of existing conditions; but the burden of their plea is that there is a good time coming.

The Optimistic Note.

It is possible to become so interested in a messenger as to miss his message. The people who talk about the way the preacher wears his hair, and his pronunciation of certain words, and peculiarities of voice and manner, not to mention those who go into the still more extraneous matters of his ancestry, the fashion of his wife's clothes and the way he brings up his children, are often so far astray from the mark that they overlook entirely the fact that he is bringing a message to them. I have heard some persons criticise a certain young poet for his long hair, his mannerisms, his egotism; and miss entirely the fact that he has spoken a living word to his day.

The outstanding fact in many persons' minds concerning John the Baptist is that he was dressed in camel's hair, wore a leathern girdle, and lived on locusts and wild honey. Probably nine out of ten of the Sunday school scholars would make this answer first, when asked who John the Baptist was. Now the dress and the diet, the manners and the method of John are purely incidental. Even the criticisms that he made against his own time, which proved him a fearless herald of the truth, are subordinated to his real message. John was a great optimist. He lost his head for what shallow thinkers might call pessimistic criticism, but fundamentally the burden of his plea was the most optimistic of news. He heralded the good time coming, when the Prince of Peace should reign.

Let us not miss the real message of a man's life. Rising above all non-essentials, consider whither the utterances and labors of our neighbor trend. If he counts chiefly for the best things, let us make sure that he can count on us as friends, and not as petty, carping, undescriminating critics.

The Herald of a Herald.

Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Edison and a few other men have been trying their hands in recent weeks at making up lists of the greatest men in the world. Of course, they have succeeded only in revealing the tendencies and limitations of their own minds. Both men have signally failed to include the great teachers of humanity; the men who have come to the world with a message. All honor to the man who invents a process for cheapening steel; but far greater honor to the man who pronounces a truth which enriches manhood! What the eternal powers think of the relative importance of the various types of men is shown by this Sunday school lesson, which tells of the herald of a Herald. The mere fact that John was to be himself only an advance courier, a herald of the Coming One, made his birth of sufficient importance that an angel was sent from heaven to announce it. No king, or warrior, or millionaire, or inventor, or writer, ever had such distinction as this. Every link in the chain of events leading up to the ministry of Jesus was counted of supreme importance in the heavenly realm.

The office of John was that of a finger-board. He came, not to be seen himself, but to point men to the Coming One. The finger-board need not be beautiful, but it must be straight. Any straight stick can point. So, John's message summed up, was merely, "One cometh after me." He cried to those who would exalt him, "He must increase, but I must decrease." Every life points somewhere. Well for it, if its general direction is vocalized by John's message, "Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world!"

A Light in a Dark Time.

The other day in the House of Representatives at Washington, say the newspaper dispatches, some of the congressmen laughed in derision when Persia's pathetic plea for protection was read. That lamentable fact indicates a state of mind in America that is deplorable, but probably passing. An acute British visitor to the States remarked a few days ago, "Your people do not seem to take much interest in foreign affairs. They have a peculiar sense of detachment, and look at all these events in Europe and the East, which stir the British so deeply, merely as a passing show." That man put his finger on a weak spot in American life. Our people are only beginning to awaken to a sense of our own time. None but the most alert and progressive realize that this is a day of crisis throughout the whole earth—a time like unto no other time. The unrest of the world today is a phenomenon that should engross the interest of all civilization. The conditions make it plain to a student that this peculiar time calls for a fresh vocalization of the greatest truths. Nothing is more needed in our day than a clear, simple, fundamental message that will arrest the attention, and command the allegiance of the hearts of the whole brotherhood of mankind.

Observers are pointing out that the present period is strikingly analogous to that which preceded the birth of Jesus. In that critical era, Rome had come to the flower of her power. She held the known world under her dominion. Her wonderful roads ran everywhere. Her language and law had been imposed upon the remotest bounds of civilization. The Jewish people had been scattered everywhere under the safe shelter of the Roman law. A marked quickening and restlessness had accompanied a moral and religious decadence. Whoever has visited the ruins of Pompeii, or who has read "Quo Vadis" and "Darkness and Dawn," knows how ripe and ready the world was for Something to happen.

The Man for the Hour.

Historians have repeatedly pointed out the peculiar preparation of events for the coming of the Christ, who was to be a greater king than Caesar, and wield a sway beyond the dream of any one then living. The Supreme Power which prepared conditions was busy also preparing the man. Thus, we have this story of the annunciation of the birth of John the Baptist, who in the flesh was second cousin to Jesus himself, Mary and Elizabeth being cousins.

The importance of this event—the merest commonplace incident, neighbors would call it—was lost upon all beholders. Few understood the supernatural message which had come to the father, that to his home a son should be born. Zacharias was a priest, engaged in the highest function of his calling, within the temple itself, when the heavenly messenger brought him this message, so well nigh incredible, that to his childless wife Elizabeth, who was herself one of the daughters of Aaron, should be born a son whose mission should be that of the promised herald of the Messiah.

When a Child Is Born.

What a day of days it is in every home when the first child is born! To every parent of imagination come visions of a possible career for his son, who shall be so much greater than his father, and do all that his father has failed to do. The babe is forever a synonym for possibility. The thinking person's heart is always stirred when he looks into a cradle. There may lie the future teacher or leader of humanity.

Over the whole world today the significance of the birth of John the Baptist to history is being studied. May we not tarry for a moment to recall its purely human significance, to the childless home of the hungry-hearted priest and his wife? It meant much to Zacharias, but it meant more to Elizabeth. To his vision had been brought the possibility of his offspring as a prophet; to Elizabeth's heart came the vision of a child, just a warm, soft, helpless human baby, to whom she was to be mother. Wise indeed is the word, "A child in the house is a well-spring of pleasure." Better than expensive furniture, or oriental rugs, or rich paintings or beautiful table service in a home, is the presence of little children—the surest source of joy and the best discipline of life; for the training of children is the truest training for men and women.

A Career for a Son.

There is a message for these ambitious times in the angel's presentation of a career for the new child whom he announced. Fathers and mothers are spoiling their children today by making life too easy for them, and by holding up to them selfish ideals of success. To get, to have, to display, these are the fashionable standards of success.

The angelic program for the promised son of Zacharias and Elizabeth was the antithesis of this. John should be great because a servant. His life was to be spent in hardness and service. He might not have a "good time"—but he sould proclaim a good time for all the world. His life was to belong, not to himself, but to his fellowmen, and to his Master. He was to live and to die for the sake of the world's welfare. Now, as then, that is the highest type of success.

Varieties

Nova Scotia coal mines employ 12,000 persons.

During the last year 13,731,411 gallons of wine were imported into England.

Oklahoma has more horses than Kentucky has horses and cattle combined.

The best Italian wines in Tuscany sell wholesale at about eight cents a quart.

There were 186,917 negro soldiers in the northern army during the war of secession.

Oklahoma's oil and gas fields are expected to be productive for at least a century.

According to the latest figures, Uncle Sam's "farm hand" pay roll represents 6$45,512,000.

In 1850 only one woman worked for wages to every 10 men; now the ratio is about one to four.

In this country the average is about 87 telephones for each 1,000 inhabitants.

The danger of infection from drinking cups was noted at least 350 years ago and probably before that time.

A solution of 10 per cent borax and 5 per cent rosin is driven into wood by electricity in France to preserve it.

Marconi's wireless station at Coltona, Italy, sends messages to this country, over a distance of 4,000 miles.

M. Peru, the last surviving pupil of Chopin, recently gave his farewell concert in Paris. He is over 80 years of age.

A rubber cap to hold cracked ice upon a fever patient's head that will not slip from place has been invented by a Maryland man.

J. T. Trowbridge, the famous writer of stories for boys, now in his 85th year, sailed from Boston a few days ago on his ninth trip to Europe.

As governor of Georgia, the Hon. Hoke Smith found the unusual but pleasant duty laid upon him of signing his own credentials as United States senator.

Mrs. Sarah J. Andrews, who lately matriculated at the Washington College of Law, took the course in order to be able to form a partnership with her son.

To meet the deficit in the operation of the Chilean state railways during the last year, the freight, passenger and baggage rates were raised by a decree of February 9, 1911.

It is believed that there are not more than 5,000 Americans in Cuba at the present time, considerably less than there were immediately after the Spanish war.

Water used in Aden, Arabia, is pumped from wells 10 miles away. Distilled water is delivered at 72 cents and ordinary well water at 40 cents for 100 gallons.

In the middle of the sixteenth century a professor of theology in Strassburg insisted upon having individual communion cups, and during the plague in 1564 his demand was enforced.

England possess more diminutive railways than any other country, for there are said to be several lines there that find one or two locomotives sufficient for their successful operation.

Dr. Samuel Johnson who feared death as much as any man of whom there is any record, when told that his end was near, refused the opiates to which he had been accustomed.

Bulgaria has made wonderful progress since it became independent. Its people are wideawake, enterprising and desirous of progress. Sofia is to have an international exposition next summer.

The New York city horse show which, for 25 years, has been held in Madison Square Garden, last month made its final appearance in that building, which is soon to be torn down.

A tower that will rival the Eiffel tower of Paris is to be erected at San Francisco for the Panama-Pacific exposition of 1915. It will be 850 feet in height, with a base 129 feet high, making a total height of 979 feet.

Government experiments have shown that unreclaimed tidal lands can be drained under ordinary conditions at $50 to $60 an acre, thereby increasing their value from a dollar or two to $100 or more an acre.

Of the 250,000 people in Zanzibar only two are Americans. The climate is not friendly to white people. Zanzibar has no mines or valuable forests, but it furnishes about 90 per cent of the world's supply of cloves.

Juarez, Mexico, claims to be the only city in the world in which the direction and control of the city parks have been turned over completely to women, a board of eight women managers having exclusive control over them.

Professor S. J. Holmes, of the University of Wisconsin, discusses the troublesome question of the intelligence of animals, with a leaning towards the animals, He finds a mentionable intelligence even in the mollusks and crustaceans.

Among the voluntary helpers in the work of compiling the Oxford English dictionary, the most learned authority on words and phrases of the Elizabethan period, according to Dr. H. A. Miers, principal of London university, was a railway clerk.

The latest country to try an aerial postal service is Italy. The Italian aeronaut Dal Mistro recently carried a sack of mail between the Bologna and Venice postoffices in a Deperdussin monoplane, covering the distance of 101 miles in one hour and 28 minutes.

Thomas Robert Macquold, the English artist, who is nearing his ninety-second year, is still able to use pen and brush effectively. He has exhibited hundreds of his works at the Royal institute and during his long life has illustrated great numbers of books and periodicals.

One of the big firms in Tien-tsin, China, has received an order to supply the Chinese army with 60,000 pairs of boots, at the price of about $1 gold a pair. Owing to the inferiority of Chinese leather, the firm decided to buy in America and make the boots in Tien-tsin.

That the truck automobile is steadily gaining popularity is seen in the announcement that, at the annual show at Madison Square Garden, New York city, 31 different manufacturers will exhibit motor trucks with a carrying capacity ranging from 600 pounds to 10 tons.

An indication of the magnitude of building operations in the United States is seen in the statement that in 1910 the production of Portland cement amounted to over 70,000,000 barrels. The increase in the output for 1911 over that for 1909 amounted to more than the entire production in 1900.

Advanced Case of Consumption Cured in Four Months.

Lung-Germine Co.
Jackson, Mich.

Dear Sirs: I feel it my duty to write you that I have been saved from the grave by Lung-Germine. Every one that saw me thought I would die in a short time, and my doctor told me he could not help me. Analysis of my sputum by the State Board of Health showed that thousands of tuberculosis germs were present. I was having hemorrhages very bad, and fever 103 every day.

I heard of Lung-Germine and began its use. At the end of two months my cough was all gone and I was gaining very fast. I sent another sample of my sputum to be analyzed and the reply came back that there were no germs whatever. When I began Lung-Germine treatment I weighed 95 pounds. I used the treatment four months in all and today I am well and strong. I weigh 115 pounds, and can truthfully say that I am completely cured of consumption by Lung-Germine.

Yours very truly,
MRS. LUCY BUNDY,
1403 E. 33d Ave., Denver, Col.

Chronic Bronchitis and Lung Trouble Cured Three Years Ago. No Return of Trouble.

Lung-Germine Company,
Jackson, Mich.

Dear Sirs:

Replying to your inquiry of some time ago, I am sending herewith statement covering my case. Before beginning the treatment I was in poor health for about one year, my case having been diagnosed by home physicians as chronic bronchitis and lung trouble, although in my opinion it was genuine consumption. I was troubled with night sweats, fever and chills, also had a very severe cough and lost forty pounds in weight in a short time. In March, 1908, I ordered a month's treatment of Lung Germine and after using four bottles I can say that I was cured and am still enjoying good health, none of the former symptoms of my disease having returned.

You will please excuse my long silence, but I did not want to give a testimonial until I was satisfied that the cure was permanent, else I would not have waited three years. I hope that many more sufferers may learn of the treatment, for I believe that the remedy will accomplish what you claim for it.

Respectfully yours,
SAMUEL J. SMITH,
R. R. No. 6,
Elkhart, Ind.

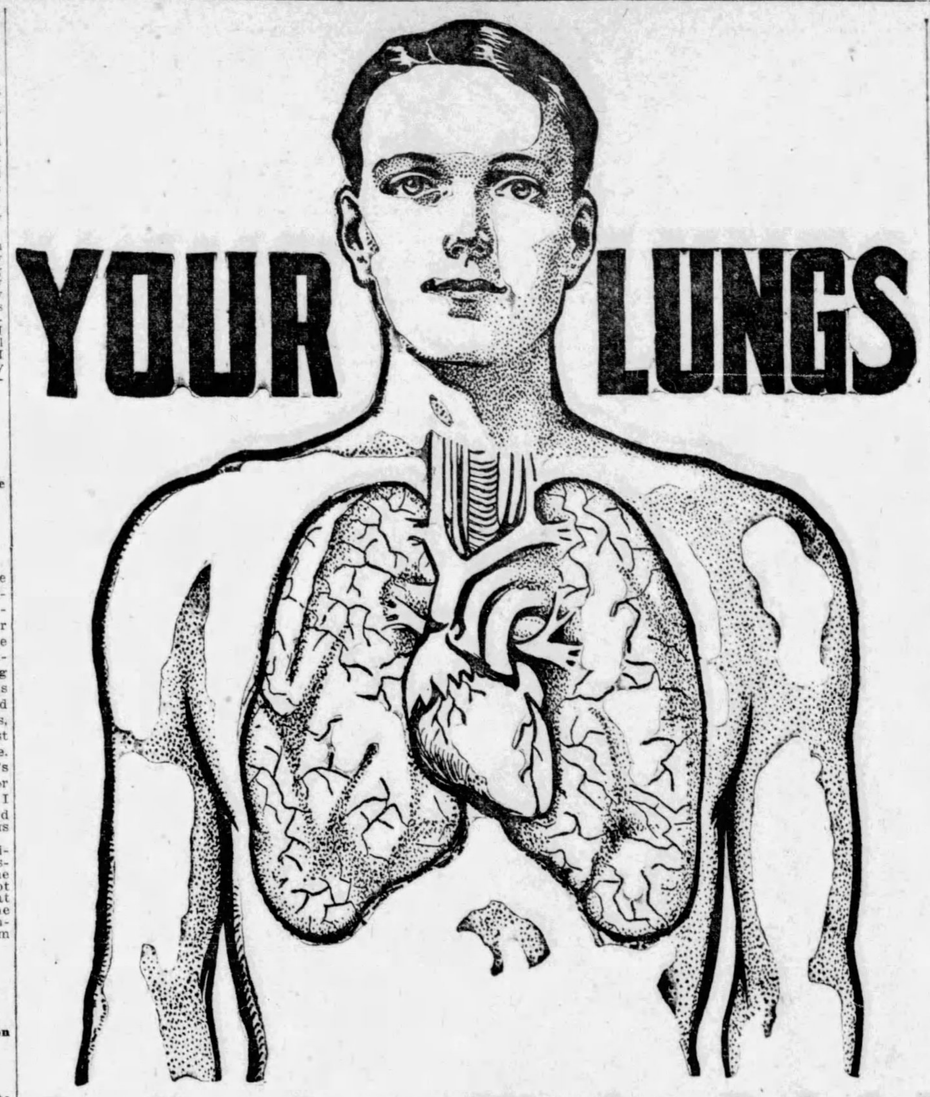
Another Case of Chronic Consumption Cured.

Lung-Germine Company
Jackson Mich.

Dear Sirs: I am more than anxious to have my case spread to all humanity suffering with Consumption, for I am well and hearty today, and three years ago I was taking Lung-Germine.

Well, I will tell you my case as near as I can remember it now. I have had a cough in winter ever since I was a child and it seemed to grow on me, so three years ago this winter I got very bad and was not able to do half of my work. I was so weak I would have to sit down two or three times when making up my bed, and when sweeping my house I would tie a cloth over my mouth to keep from coughing so badly. In February I had three spells of bleeding of the lungs so it scared me a little and we called a doctor. He said I had Consumption and that made me pretty blue. I saw your medicine advertised in the paper and sent for a sample. My sides were sore and hurt me severely under the shoulder blades, had night sweats so awfully bad and I would chill if the least wind blew on me across the shoulders. I could not lie on my left side for months before I took Lung-Germine, but just as soon as I began to take it I began to gain in weight, my appetite improved and I just got well. I believe to this day that if it had not been for Lung-Germine and God I would have been in my grave long ago, and my husband says so too. I had a local doctor examine my lungs after I quit taking Lung-Germine and he said if I ever had consumption I didnt have it then, so you see my case was cured by Lung-Germine and I recommend it wherever I go. I am willing to do anything to help this medicine do the work, for there is no medicine that has done half so much for me as it has, and it will do the same for others if they will only give it a fair trial. I am pleased to have my statements published and hope it will help someone to believe. Wishing you success, I remains, Yours very truly,

MRS. MAGGIE BRIGGS,
Gower, Me.
R. F. D. No. 3, Box No. 55.



YOUR LUNGS

Are Your Lungs Weak or Painful

DO YOUR LUNGS EVER BLEED?
DO YOU HAVE NIGHT SWEATS?
HAVE YOU PAINS IN CHEST AND SIDES?
DO YOU SPIT YELLOW AND BLACK MATTER?
ARE YOU CONTINUALLY COUGHING AND HAWKING?
DO YOU HAVE PAINS UNDER THE SHOULDER BLADES?

THESE ARE REGARDED SYMPTOMS OF LUNG TROUBLE AND CONSUMPTION

You should take immediate steps to check the progress of these symptoms. The longer you allow them to advance and develop, the more deep seated and serious your condition becomes.

WE STAND READY TO PROVE TO YOU

absolutely, that Lung-Germine, the German Treatment, has cured completely and permanently case after case of advanced Consumption (Tuberculosis), Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh of the Lungs, Catarrh of the Bronchial Tubes and other Lung Diseases.

Many sufferers who had lost all hope and who had been given up by physicians have been permanently cured by Lung-Germine.

It is not only a cure for Consumption, but a preventative. If your lungs are merely weak and the disease has not yet manifested itself, you can prevent its development, you can build up your lungs and system to their normal strength and capacity.

Lung-Germine has cured advanced Consumption, in many cases over four years ago, and the patients remain strong and in splendid health today.

We Will Send You Proof Positive---Proof That Will Convince Any Judge or Jury on Earth

We will gladly send you proof of many remarkable cures; also a FREE TRIAL of Lung-Germine, together with our new book on the treatment and cure of Consumption and Lung Trouble.

JUST SEND YOUR NAME

LUNG-GERMINE CO., 75 Rae Block, Jackson, Mich.

NO TARIFF BILL AT THIS SESSION

Republicans and Democrats, However, Will Talk Much of the Tariff.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Tariff and politics! That is the combination to entertain the country and afford some interest on the part of the lawmakers when congress reconvenes next Wednesday and settles down to a long session uninterrupted by holiday recesses.

There are matters of legislation aside from tariff revision that command attention, but they may be regarded as apart fom the questions that will develop animosities of great political significance. It is in the animosities of politics that the greatest excitement of public interest is aroused.

The tariff congresses always have been interesting, but heretofore there always haev been results of one kind or another. It is extremely doubtful that any tariff measure will get as far as the White House for approval or veto at this session, however, owing to the peculiar composition of the two houses and the divergent views as to what ought to be done and as to how it ought to be done. Probably there is not so much difference of opinion, though, as to what ought to be done, as to how. It's likely to be all the same, however, when it comes to accomplishing practical results.

Up to the Polls.

The most to be expected is that the whole question, after the parties and factions in congress have had their fling, will be thrown into the hopper for such settlement as the electorate may determine at the polls in November of 1912. The Democrats will pass some kind of bill through the house; the senate will take this bill and juggle it in a way still to be determined, and finally there will come a deadlock which will enable party men to hay how different things that ought to be would be if the power of dealing therewith was cohesive.

Generally speaking, the Democratic policy in initiating a tariff bill—or rather a success'on of the tariff bills, wool revision being first on the programme—will be to provide for "revenue only."

G. O. P. Will Fight.

The Republicans will pit against the bill or bills so framed propositions based on the principle of protection. There may not be such a great contrast, getting down to basic rates, between a revenue tariff and a protective tariff based on the difference in cost of production here and abroad, but there will be differences of method, differences of application and, fundamentally, differences of reason for doing this, that, or the other in one way or another.

A Democratic caucus will determine the attitude of the house on tariff matters and while it is taken for granted that the plan presented by the ways and means committee—which practically means Representative Oscar Underwood, of Alabama—will be adopted, there is an interesting display of alternatives on which the party may split. There is a strong belief that W. J. Bryan again will make an effort, through his old-time friends, to revive the free wool issue in advance of the contest likely to arise over the same question in the Democratic national convention. It all makes for merriment, whatever else may happen.

ORANGES IN FROST DANGER

Growers Stave Off Damage by Persistent Smudging.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 27.—In many of the orange districts of Southern California Monday night's weather was the coldest registered in many years. In one section the mercury fell to 16 above zero, while in San Bernardina the thermometer registered 22, and in Riverside 20 degrees above.

Persistent smudging probably has saved the growing crop from injury. What damage already has been done is not considered sufficient to bring the crop below the average.

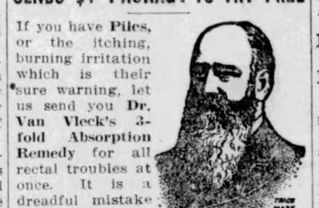
There was a rise in temperature yesterday that encouraged growers to believe that last night's frost would not be severe.

CRUEL PILES

True Cases Never Self-Cured--Dr. Van Vleck Found Genuine Relief Which Is Healing Thousands.

SENDS $1 PACKAGE TO TRY FREE

If you have **Piles**, or the itching, burning irritation which is their sure warning, let us send you **Dr. Van Vleck's 3-fold Absorption Remedy** for all rectal troubles at once. It is a dreadful mistake to allow this malignant disease to make unhindered progress, for it may lead to the deadly tortures of fistula and cancer. No matter at what stage your case, send this coupon today. The Remedy will be sent you by return post. Then, after using, if you are satisfied with the prompt relief and comfort it brings you, as it has done for many thousands of others, send us One Dollar. If not it costs you nothing. **We take your word.**



"There's Relief in Every Package."

We have thousands of letters from people all over the world who write us that they have been cured, even after 30 and 40 years of pain, after everything else, including expensive and painful **operations** had failed. You can see that Dr. Van Vleck's **must** be a successful remedy to be sold on this approval plan. So write today—now—to **Dr. Van Vleck Co., WB 1, Majestic Bldg., Jackson, Mich.** Send us no money—just the coupon.

FREE $1 COUPON

Good for $1 package of Dr. Van Vleck's **Complete 3-Fold Treatment** to be sent **Free on Approval**, as explained above, to

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Mail this coupon today to Dr. Van Vleck Co., WB 1, **Majestic Bldg., Jackson, Mich.** Return post will **bring the** $1 Package on Trial.

HE'S 'OUT OF POLITICS'

Roosevelt So Replies to His Interviewers.

New York, Dec. 27.—To the reporters who waited on him at the Outlook office this morning for a further explanation of the latest correspondence regarding the famous Harriman contribution to the campaign fund of 1904, Colonel Roosevelt announced:

"I won't have a thing to say, because I am not in politics.

"People are afraid to come to see me for fear they will be compromised by this talk of politics" added the colonel, as if his grievances were deep on that account, and then, "I'm not afraid of being compromised. I'll see anybody."

With this declaration that he "is not in politics" the colonel warded off inquiries as to whether his correspondence with Mr. Sheldon is to be interpreted as an announcement that he is a candidate for the presidential nomination next year.

Many members of both parties have placed that interpretation on the raking up of the old story of the Harriman campaign contribution at this time. The colonel wouldn't agree to reopen the subject, but showed that he sticks to the opinion that there is no disagreement between the Sheldon version and his own of how the letters happened to be made public.

The colonel did answer a question as to whether anyone had asked him to use his influence for any candidate for the governorship nomination.

"Not a single human being," he said with a snap of his jaws.

Regarding the charges that were made in the morning papers that he had been omitted from the list of guests of the peace banquet to be held at the Waldorf on Saturday night, for the reason that he is viewed as a "political and personal enemy" of President Taft, who is to be there, the colonel said:

"Black type was not good enough for that particularly i-n-g-e-n-i-o-u-s story. It should have been printed in red ink with letters a foot high. Horrible! Terrible!"

HE REDUCED 57 POUNDS

New Method of Flesh Reduction Proves Astonishingly Successful.

Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 4.—Investigation has fully established that Hon. H. T. Stetler, of this city, has reduced his weight fifty-seven pounds in an incredibly short time by wearing a simple, invisible device, weighing less than an ounce. This, when worn as directed, acts as an infallible flesh reducer, dispensing entirely with dieting, medicines, and exercises. Many prominent men and women have adopted this easy means of reducing superfluous flesh, and it is stated the inventor, Prof. D. Q. Burns, of No. 17 West Thirty-eighth street, New York, is sending these outfits on free trial to all who write him.

FATALITY SAVES LIFE

Accident to One Man Is Boon to Another.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., Dec. 29.—That a fatal accident to one man may prove to have made it possible for another to live promises to be demonstrated in the case of Ely Harris, prominent and wealthy citizen of Antwerp, O., now a patient in St. Joseph's hospital in this city.

Harris was the victim of an accident about three months ago in which the skin was almost completely burned from his chest and his abdomen, leaving a great area entirely denuded of cuticle. Nature was unable to repair the damage, and last week he was brought to Ft. Wayne for a skin-grafting operation.

Some 20 of Harris' Antwerp friends were to have come to this city yesterday to contribute skin from their arms for the grafting operation, but their presence was unnecessary and they were notified not to make the trip.

Just after Harris had reached the hospital, an ambulance dashed up to the institution with Apostel Vasil, a Macedonian, who had been fatally hurt in the railroad yards in this city. Both the man's legs had been completely severed from his body, but the dismembered limbs had been placed in the ambulance with the dying man.

Surgeons attending Harris saw their opportunity. They took one of Vasil's amputated legs, sterilized it thoroughly, removed the skin from it and at once engrafted it upon Harris' chest and abdomen, completely covering the denuded area. Word from the hospital is to the effect that the engrafted skin is adhering nicely and that Harris is improving. It is now believed he will completely recover.

Vasil died a few hours after the accident which furnished an opportunity for saving Harris' life, and without knowing that his misfortune had been a blessing to another.

BOXING BY GIRLS FORBIDDEN

Los Angeles High School Puts Ban on Masculine Sport.

By the Associated Press.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 27.—Boxing among the girls of the Los Angeles high school was put under a ban today, but two devotees of the art, Miss Lauretta Davlin and Miss Fern Powell, declared that despite the edict they were still infatuated with the sport. Dr. E. C. Beech, physical director, said it was not the aim of the instructors to turn out a generation of feminine fighters and there was no desire to develop an unnaturally combative disposition, "which would interfere with the natural laws of the home."

"Suppose a pretty girl's nose was broken while boxing," said Dr. Beach. "It probably would mean disfigurement and might seriously injure her social prospects."

THRICE BRIDE—17 PROPOSALS

Cooking of Granite City Woman Inspired Men.

Granite City, Ill., Dec. 27.—When the guests gathered at the home of Mrs. Philistia Barnstable to witness the marriage of the Rev. William Terigo to Mrs. Barnstable yesterday afternoon, they were informed the pair were already married.

The bride is 30 years old and boasts 17 proposals, two marriages and two divorces in five years. Most of the proposals came from men who lived at her boarding house.

Whenever she cooked anything the man who ate it was seized with a desire to eat such cooking all the rest of his days.

MAIL ORDER MARKET

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

HELP WANTED.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old, wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

LOCAL representative wanted. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres., The National Co-Operative Real Estate Co., L 508 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

WANTED--Railway Mail Clerks, $90.00 month. Every other week off—full pay. Spring examinations everywhere. Previous examination questions sent free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. S-32, Rochester, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

LADIES---When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills; always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

MARRY---Best plan on earth, sent free; photos of every lady member. THE PILOT, Dept. 39, Marshall, Mich.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 69, Bridgeport, Conn.

MARRY: Many Wealthy Members. Will marry soon, all ages, nationality; description free. Reliable Club, Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

MALE HELP WANTED.

MEN Wanted for Government Jobs, $80.00 month. Write for free list of all positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. S-32, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS for sale. The Robert Patterson Real Estate Agency, Corry, Pa.

FOR SALE—Splendid 225-acre dairy and stock farm in Ashtabula county, Ohio, 95 acres cultivated, 30 acres woodland, balance tillable pasture. Good house, barns, silo and outbuildings. Owner lives in distant city and cannot oversee it. Price will be set to make a prompt sale. This is a bargain. Write T. Griswold, Midland, Michigan.

FARMS in Virginia as low as $10.00 per acre. Lands for grasses, grain, fruit and vegetables. Easily worth double the listed price. Abundant rainfall, convenient markets, mild, sunny climate, no blizzards, no droughts. Write for full information about choice farm lands for sale. Pyle & Co., Inc., Box E, Petersburg, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA FARM LANDS.

WANTED:--Men to become independent farmers in Eastern North Carolina—the "Nation's Garden Spot." Leads for large profits on small capital. Write for booklet. C. Van Leuven, 817 Southern Bldg., Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL.

GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper containing hundreds of advertisements marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, young, old. Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed free. THE CORRESPONDENT, Dept. A. Y., Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—More advertisers to know that TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE is a big business getter. Use its columns every issue and get big results. Advertising rates reasonable, circulation guaranteed. Address, Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

A five-line advertisement, same size and style as the above, will cost only **$3.00** for one insertion in the

Mail Order Market Column of

The Toledo Weekly Blade

You can place your proposition in a Quarter Million Homes, from Maine to California, and before over a Million Readers every week.

A new business can be started or you can buy, sell or trade by using the Mail Order Market of The Toledo Weekly Blade.

FILL OUT THE COUPON BELOW.

MAIL ORDER MARKET.

Figure 7 words to a line, each line costing 60c. Send cash with order. Address your letter to Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I enclose copy of an advertisement to measure..... lines, which I desire you to insert in the MAIL ORDER MARKET. I am sending remittance of $..... to cover the cost of same.

Name .....

Street .....

City and State.....

HYPNOTISM

Would you possess that strange, mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires, and makes you supreme master of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the secrets of hypnotic influence; for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home, cure diseases and bad habits without drugs, win the friendship and love of others, increase your income, gratify your ambitions, drive worry and trouble from your mind, improve your memory, overcome domestic difficulties, give the most thrilling entertainment ever witnessed and develop a wonderfully magnetic will power that will enable you to overcome all obstacles to your success. You can hypnotize people instantaneously—quick as a flash—put yourself or anyone else to sleep at any hour of the day or night—banish pain or suffering. Our free book tells you the secrets of this wonderful science. It explains exactly how you can use this power to better your condition in life. It is enthusiastically endorsed by ministers of the gospel, lawyers, doctors, business men and society women. It benefits everybody. It costs nothing. We give it away to advertise our institution. Write for it today.

New York Institute of Science, Dept. 408A, Rochester, N.Y.

MUSIC SCORE IS SENT BY WIRE

Wonderful Feat of Telegraphy Between Toronto and Gotham.

Toronto, Can., Dec. 27.—A music score was transmitted by wire for the first time in the history of telegraphy here Monday. It was sent from New York city at an enormous cost, which purchased the control of a direct wire for the space of several hours.

The feat was occasioned by the loss of the score of the operetta The Opera Ball, in which Marie Cahill is playing here during the holiday week. It was too late to get a messenger on the train with the duplicate score, which was in the hands of the music publishers in New York, and have it arrive in time for the performance Monday night. It was decided to try to send it by wire.

On this end Josiah Zure, conductor of the company, sat next to the telegrapher, and as each page of copy was turned over to him translated it into the musical language. The task was finished in time to raise the curtain on the performance.

HELD FOR BITING, IS TOOTHLESS

Woman's Gums Are Sufficient Alibi.

By the Associated Press.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—It required Mrs. Eydia Johnson only a moment to prove an alibi in court in South Chicago yesterday.

A policeman had accused the woman of biting him when he went to arrest her.

"Why, the idea," she said to the court, "just look at my mouth." The woman showed her toothless gums and the judge held the alibi sufficient. She was dismissed.

Generous $2 Bottle Free by Mail

FITS

If you suffer from Epilepsy, Falling Sickness, Spasms, or have children that do so, my New Treatment will relieve them, and all you are asked to do is to send for a FREE $2 Bottle of Dr. May's Formula. It has relieved permanently the very worst cases, when everything else has failed. Please write and give AGE and complete address

DR. W. H. MAY, 548 Pearl St., New York

LADIES $1000 Reward! I positively guarantee my Greek Successful "MONTHLY" Remedy. Safely relieves some of the longest, most obstinate, abnormal cases in 3 to 5 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. MAIL, $1.00. Double Strength $2.00. DR. F. D. SOUTHINGTON CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES REMEDY FOR MEN

BED WETTING Completely cured. No age. Box Poniac. Full directions FREE. MISSOURI REMEDY CO., Block 12 St. Louis, Mo.

SECRETS FOR WOMEN Send 2c stamp for catalog of RUBBER NECESSITIES, TOILET GOODS AND REMEDIES. FAIRBANK SUPPLY HOUSE, G 13 60 Wabash Ave., Chicago

WISE BIRDS, THESE PIGEONS

Chicago, Dec. 27.—Police seized six pigeons. "Mine," said Mrs. Mary Kouloutal. "Mine," asserted Mrs. Elizabeth Stanton. Judge Sabath ordered the birds liberated, saying they would settle the dispute themselves by flying to the home of their true and lawful owner. Neither claimant has seen them since.

Free to Men

You Yourself Can Restore Your Manhood

VITALITY is the greatest power in the world. If I renew your VITAL VIGOR I restore you to full and complete manhood. No matter what your age, whether you are young or elderly, no matter what early indiscretion may have sapped your courage, if I resupply you with new VITALITY I give you the strength that all healthy, vigorous men possess. I know the source of this VITAL SUPPLY. My HEALTH BELT, with its pensory attachment, pours a great stream of VITALITY into your system hour after hour all night while you sleep. Thousands have said it immediately benefits and takes the pain and weakness out of the back from one night's use. No drugs, no medicines, no restrictions of any sort, excepting that all dissipation must cease. The man who indulges excesses and unnatural practices can never be other than a weakling, but if you promise me as man to man that you will be decent, take ordinary care of your health and then use my HEALTH BELT every night for 60 to 90 days, I should then be able to do in your case exactly what all these other thousands of men have said I did for them. Please write for my booklet today. Never mind about purchasing a Health Belt now; first get into communication with me, read what my book says, then later, if we decide between us that you should have a Belt, and if you decide that you want to use it, I will arrange for you to have one to wear until you are cured. My health Belt is the greatest vitalizer the world has ever known. With special attachments it is a remedy for kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, rheumatism, etc.

Let Me Send You THIS BOOK Free

Fill in the coupon; let me send you at once my free booklet in plain sealed envelope; it is profusely illustrated with half-tone photos; keep it in your pocket for easy reference; read the chapter on Vitality; read the chapter on Debility; read the chapter on those subjects which interest every man, young or old, who would be strong in manly vigor. It is a word of hone, a carefully written, interesting booklet which should be in every one's possession. Therefore, send today. If in or near the city, call at my office. Hours 9 to 6; Sundays 10 to 1. All consultations free.

DR. T. B. SANDEN CO., 1151 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Dear Sirs:—Please forward me your Book, as advertised, free.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today ---You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the most penetrating combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 4866 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

Trusses Like These Are a Crime

Get rid of Straps and Springs and be CURED. Simply write for our free cloth-bound Book of Advice, containing facts which took us 40 years of day-after-day experience to learn. It tells how 290,000 people were benefited and cured in a simple and inexpensive way. Book explains why druggistores should not be allowed to sell their misery-making trusses. Explains the dangers of operation and why it is no longer necessary. Exposes the humbug "discoveries," "appliances," "plasters," etc., and puts you on guard against throwing money away.

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DR. ELDERS' TOBACCO BOON BANISHES all forms of Tobacco Habit in 72 to 120 hours. A positive, quick and permanent relief. Easy to take. No craving for Tobacco after the first dose. One to three boxes for all ordinary cases. We guarantee results in every case or refund money. Send for our free booklet giving full information. **Elders' Sanatarium, Dept. 18 St. Joseph, Mo**

BAD FOOD KILLS 18

Berlin Tramp Station Is Scene of Death.

Berlin, Dec. 27.—Eighteen inmates of the Berlin Municipal Shelter for the Homeless died during the night from poisoning and others are dying or seriously ill from the same cause.

The number of destitute men who took refuge in the institution last night was 4,414. Some of them brought with them scraps of extra food in order to give a Christmas touch to the frugal meal of bread and soup served out to them by the authorities.

This extra delicacy consisted in many cases of spoiled smoked herrign, of which a large number partook. Shortly after midnight groans were heard coming from the dormitories, of which there are about 40, and the officials, on making an investigation, found several men dying and others in convulsions.

The physician attached to the institution at once administered emetics and telephoned for help from the city hospitals, but the condition of many of the men was hopeless and 18 of them died in a short time.

The Municipal Night Shelter of Berlin is an institution which provides sleeping accommodation and a meal to any destitute person forced to take refuge there at night. In the course of the last 12 months it has given shelter to over 1,000,000 persons who were entirely without means of subsistence. In the winter months the number of inmates amounts nightly to between 4,000 and 5,000 men, besides a large number of women and the cost of providing for them is met by an appropriation out of the city funds.

HOLDS FUNERAL FOR HIS LEG

Minneapolis Man Chief Mourner at Limb's Interment.

By the Associated Press.

Minneapolis, Dec. 27.—To be chief mourner at the funeral of part of himself is to be the unique experience of John Moes, of this city, who was run over by a street car and injured so severely that the amputation of his right leg below the knee was found necessary. As soon as Moes recovered consciousness, he asked for the missing limb, and to his surprise, was told that it would be disposed of.

Moes objected to any form of disposal by others and the physicians in charge returned the leg.

By Moes' direction, the limb will be placed in a casket today, taken to a vault at a local cemetery and when he has recovered it will be interred with full burial rites.

50,000 BOOKS FREE BY MAIL

WORTH $10 TO ANY MAN

TELLS ABOUT THE HOME CURE OF MEN'S AILMENTS

Every afflicted man, suffering from any **man disease**, should write quick for his copy of this **Wonderful Free Book.** It tells in plain, strong, simple words how any man can **privately cure himself at home,** of such diseases as Blood Poison (Inherited or Acquired), Vital Weakness, Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, Indiscretions, Organic or Contagious Disease, the After-effects of Past Living, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. No matter how long you have suffered; how old or stubborn your case; how often you have failed to find relief or how discouraged and down-hearted you are—**this book will be a revelation**—it will give you new hope—a new lease on life. It is chuck full of good, sound logic and advice—just the things you should know and follow. If you want your **old-time health, strength and manhood** restored, send **RIGHT NOW** for your copy of this **Great Guide to Health**—mailed **FREE,** postpaid in plain, sealed envelope.

DR. JOS. LISTER & CO. 983 Northwestern Bldg. Chicago, Ills., U. S. A.

The Peace Page.

THE BLADE BOOK

By BLADE WRITERS.

In Sunny Cuba.

"While chill winter is riding on the crest of the storm from the Pacific to the Atlantic," writes H. W. B. from Pennsylvania, "peering into the grate fire, the spirit moves me to tell about my orange and grape fruit grove in Sunny Cuba. Thinking and talking about the congenial and pleasant, and forgetting the unpleasant, inspires us to put into practice the gospel of this page." We think H. W. B.'s talk will make a good chapter in The Blade Book—XXIV.

I am located near Herradura, in Pinar del Rio province, 90 miles west of Havana, on a good steam railway, paralleled by a macadamized road; 100 acres, eight of which are planted in trees. There is no frost, sunshine during the whole of winter; dry season from October 1 to June 1, and rainy season the rest of the year. Twice I visited Cuba; lived there during the winter of 1909-10. Expect to be there to pick citrus fruit, pineapples and bananas next winter. The average temperature is 77; and in summer 88. Here we keep our potted plants from freezing by housing them; in Cuba we have twelve months in our yards. Each winter month down there we have the finest specimens of roses and plants to admire, with flowers too numerous to mention. Ah! and then how interesting and delightful the work of cultivating, pruning the oranges and grape fruit trees, the young sprouts rich with a pleasant aroma. The leaves, evergreen, deep green, never dead, never dormant—always growing. Oranges and limes grow wild in Cuba, therefore the cultivated ones are of fine quality.

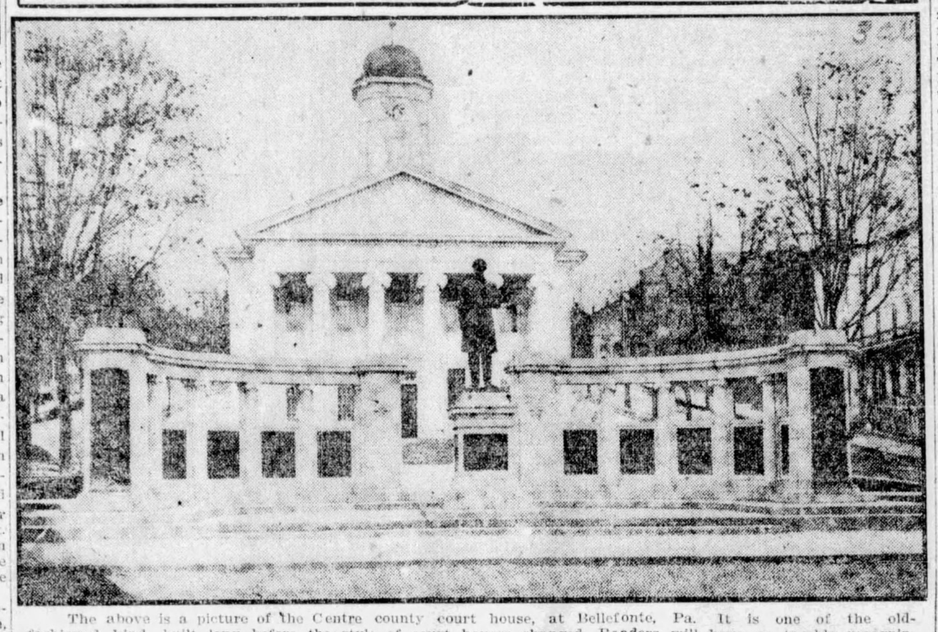
Several hundred Americans are building beautiful homes in this province. I have been in the yards surrounding these homes, filled with semi-tropical plants, flowers and shrubbery—like Eden, as we picture the physical. We had no colds during our winter there. The climate is tempered with daily trade winds from the Gulf stream. You will learn much about this country when the Panama canal is opened. Havana is very interesting, and the Cubans are well disposed toward all good people from the United States. During the occupation of the island by the United States and since, a great change for the better has been brought about. Havana, once a filthy city, is clean and sanitary now. The Cubans are quick in adapting themselves to the new and better ways of life.

This province grows the finest tobacco; sugar cane is common; cotton, rice, coffee, rubber trees, yuca, sweet potatoes, melons and winter vegetables are common with the numerous things that grow. Cattle and hogs feed outdoors the year through. The nights are cool, and the heat of the day knows no sunstroke victims. Do you want a royal palmleaf, a rose, orange or sunshine—all may be had in Cuba.

DAN RIFFLE'S LETTER

Editor Peace Page—Let me first tell you of our school days, forty-five years ago—then you will know why I am not a scholar. Our school was held in an abandoned log house. There were no windows. There was a fireplace, from five to six feet in front, and our noon hours were occupied with the work of getting out wood, while the girls swept the house. Our benches were made of split saplings and our writing desk was constructed in this simple way: Two holes were bored in a log on the side of house, in which pins were driven, and on these a board was fastened. Our books consisted of spellers, dictionaries, testaments, or just what we happened to have on hand. The school term lasted two months, and anybody who could read, write and "figger a little" was competent to teach. * * * I am reminded of a joke that my father told me during the civil war. Father was coming home on a furlough. It was during the winter and he was crossing Bald Knob. About noon he got the drop on a Yankee soldier and captured him, but couldn't get to the settlement that night. They had to camp, built a good fire, and the Yankee went to sleep. Father watched as long as he could keep awake, but being worn out, he also dropped off into slumber. When he awoke, just before the break of day, there was the Yankee, but he had the gun. Then the march began toward the other end of the road. Night fell again, and it was necessary to camp once more. It was agreed, then and there, to quit, and in the morning they separated, each going his own way.—Dan, of West Virginia.

MERRY-GO-ROUND



The above is a picture of the Centre county court house, at Bellefonte, Pa. It is one of the old-fashioned kind, built long before the style of court houses changed. Readers will have no trouble recognizing the statue at the entrance as that of one of the most striking figures in American history.

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R. Mental, moral and social improvement.

MUSIC AND FLOWERS A TONIC

Dear M. G. R.'s—You seem to be having such a jolly time that I want to join you. I'm fond of bareback riding, so it will be a pony for mine and away we go. I am a West Virginian and my home is in the country, on a farm, and the place is considered very pretty. The house stands on a slight elevation facing a small river and is almost surrounded by shade trees. Charleston, the state capital, a very clean and picturesque little city of 25,000 or 30,000 inhabitants, is about 12 miles distant.

I have been very much interested in the letters concerning the hobby question, as I think we all have a little hobby of some sort tucked away in a corner of our hearts. I am afraid I will have to plead guilty to a couple of them—music and flowers, I suppose. I am what some people would term a flower crank, but an old lady, a very dear friend of mine, used to say she didn't believe anyone could be thoroughly bad that loved flowers; so here's hoping, as Elizabeth used to say. She was one of the dearest old ladies I ever knew. She was also an enthusiastic lover of flowers and watched and cared for them as one would a child. She said it seemed that flowers were a link between earth and heaven. She had quite a rare collection of house plants and they were a great pleasure to her during her last illness. In my experience I have found both music and flowers to be excellent tonics for that dread disease commonly called the blues. If I feel an attack coming on I just prescribe half an hour or so with one of them if I am fortunate enough to have access to either and straightway take my own prescription, and in a short time I will begin to feel their cheering influence stealing over me, soothing my troubled spirit. The atmosphere clears and the odious blues vanish and give place to rosy-tinted hope and happiness. Then I fill the house with song. I can't help singing; or perhaps I should say that I can't resist the temptation to try—in all moods, merry or sad. But in spite of all tears sometimes get the better of me.

How many of you Merry-Go-Rounders ever think that we are all stockholders in the world's sunshine, and that it depends on ourselves how many shares we control? But I'm getting a little dizzy now, and will give way to others, with best wishes to all The Blade family.—Pocatalico of W. Va.

A LOVER OF THE BEAUTIFUL

Editor Peace Page—Maybe this is headed for the waste basket, but I am taking the risk with by eyes open. I must protest against the idea that it is a weakness and unmanly for one of the masculine sex to love poetry and flowers. Nature, music, poetry and flowers are subjects neither sex can afford to ignore. Aesthetics is a subject worthy of serious consideration, and should be a part of education and everyday adoption to the extent environment will permit. Where poetic sentiment and a sense of the aesthetic develop the grandeur of nature is realized and a fuller appreciation of her beauty comes to us. We cannot deny the thrilling pleasure of a stroll among grand trees, the music of rippling waters, the songs of wild birds and the beauty of a sunset. There is inspiration in these things. The average person overlooks a world of pleasure in his immediate vicinity from lack of observation. We are inclined not to make an appreciative study of things that are familiar to us. We must cultivate a taste for the beautiful if we do not blunder heedlessly by much of what is worth while in life—W. E. U., Mansfield, Ohio.

FROM A GIRL-WIFE

Dear M. G. R.'s—I am a girl-wife, having been married when I was just past 15. My husband was 18. May 3 next we will have been married eight years. We have two sweet little girls. Hazel was 6 last June, and Marguerite was 4 September 19. As this will be Hazel's first year in school I am anxious to see how she gets along. The school house is near our home, so near that I can watch her until she gets there. As I write this my dear husband is plowing for wheat. Of course, we have to be early risers, and this gives me an opportunity to get lots of work done. We have taken The Blade for two years, and this is my first letter.—A Girl-Wife from Indiana.

Girl-Wife sends a recipe for making mahogany cake, which will be used elsewhere on the Peace Page.

LIKES COUNTRY LIFE

Dear Friends—Will you let a young man from the West Virginia hills enter into the spirit and comfort of the Peace Page? I am 17 years of age, tall, but not so handsome. I enjoy the letters in the Peace Page; like to know what other people are doing.

I like hunting and fishing. There is not much game in my part of the state, but it is a country life for mine. City people can't know the comfort and happiness of a good old country home. There was a time when I fancied a city or big town would just about suit me, but after visiting a few towns I have changed my mind. There are not many wonderful things to see in the country, but the food is fresh and the wholesome air agrees with me. Take me away from country life and I fear I would not feel like a human.—Ernest Meadows.

NATURE HER HOBBY

Dear M. G. R.'s—Will you let a little country girl join you? I think my hobby is nature. Surely I enjoy all outdoors. I lived in the city a short time, a few years ago, and I would not exchange my country home for life in the city on any condition. The woods and fields appeal to me. One day while in the woods I was startled by a strange sound. Looking about me I saw a bird fluttering along on the ground, apparently in great distress. Thinking to capture it I pursued it a long way from the place where I first saw it. Suddenly it sprang into the air, singing merrily. I retraced my course and, after close investigation, saw its nest, which contained three young birds. My father saw a killdeer do the same thing last summer.

I do not like the idea of hunting and killing game for sport. To me it is ridiculous for two or three men and dogs to go in pursuit of one little rabbit. We own a bird dog—a splendid Irish setter—but it would never be used for hunting purposes could I prevent it.—A Country Schoolgirl, Walcott, N. Y.

We feel sure that all Peace Page nature lovers will agree with Country Schoolgirl.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

SEE WHO'S HERE!

Dear Cozy Cornerers—I trust you may have a vacant chair, for a stranger is about to enter your family circle. No, I'm not old and wrinkled, nor cross and crabbed. I am a fairly decent sort of chap, just 24; black hair and hazel eyes.

My father has taken The Blade for over 30 years, and, inasmuch as I have read it for the past 18 years, I feel that I am qualified to enter the Cozy Corner. I do not recall having seen any letters from this part of Illinois, although several people in and around Nokomis take The Blade. This is our home town, with a population of about 2,500, 80 miles east of St. Louis. We have two railroads, electric lights and one of the finest systems of water works of any town in the central part of the state. Our schoolhouse is as fine as one could find in a day's travel, and we have several miles of paved streets leading out to some of the finest farming country in all the state.

Well, I must not stay until the clock runs down. I didn't realize that I was staying so long. Regards to the Spearmint Girl with the Wriggly Eyes. You see I read her letter, and I enjoyed it, too.—J. L. S., Nokomis, Ill.

PLAYING SCHOOL

Friends of the Cozy Corner—Let me tell you of a splendid idea a lady gave me—the entertainment and education of her children. She has them play school evenings and Saturdays. The oldest girl, who is bright and interesting, acts as teacher. By the time the children are old enough to start to school they are ready to enter the second or third grade, thus escaping all the kindergarten plays, which some regard as a drawback to children starting to school. This mother's children are three or four years ahead of other children of the same age. While getting their early start they thought they were only just playing. The oldest girl is equipping herself to become a splendid teacher.

I hope this idea will help some of the mothers, who have been asking how to amuse and entertain their little ones. They must be provided, of course, with books, slates, pencils and blackboard.—An Old Blade Lover, Anamosa, Iowa.

LOVE—TALISMAN OF PEACE

It is pleasant to turn to the Peace Page, where all is harmony and good fellowship, after reading of war and its attendant horrors. I have not read the newspapers very thoroughly during the summer and autumn but of all that I have read the article that impressed me most, and that I believe will have the most potent influence for good to humanity was concerning the peace pact between the United States, France and Great Britain. Slowly, but surely, the time is coming of which the prophet wrote: "They shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks, nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

We should ever hold this prophetic picture in mind and work toward that goal like a sculptor with the marble. He doesn't chisel out the perfect piece of statuary with a few bold strokes, but carefully, patiently, persistently he works away cutting out a tiny piece here, and another there, but always keeping in mind the beautiful ideal that is to be.

If we take a backward look to the feudal period in history with its gory cruelty and barbarity, when might was right, we will readily see that greater progress has been made in the advancement of peace during the last three centuries than in all previous periods of history. And if we could look ahead three centuries from now a still brighter period would greet our vision.

"Peace, peace, wonderful peace,
Coming down from the Father above,
Sweep over my spirit forever I pray
In fathomless billows of love."

If we stop, look and listen it will not take long to decide that "the fathomless billows of love" is the Talisman of Peace everywhere, between individuals, in the home circle and the broader philanthropic circles for the uplift of humanity. No doubt one factor that helped in bringing about peace relations between the United States and France was the remembrance of the aid given this nation in her extremity.

Could this nation take up arms against France?

"No! Oh no!" would be the reply of every patriotic citizen.

Before we shall have universal peace "fathomless billows of love" must make its way into the hearts and lives of all nations; then love, the talisman of peace, will sweep away selfishness, destroy class distinction and thrill the heart with the desire for the betterment of humanity.

Another step, I believe, in the advancement of universal peace will be when the United States, "the land of the free and the home of the brave," shall receive the immigrants, not as degraded and despised creatures to be avoided and kept in a class by themselves because they speak a different language from ours, but when our great nation shall rise to that exalted station when foreigners will be received as possible citizens or adopted children, when there is neither brown, yellow nor any other race or color, only a desire of mankind to elevate and help his fellowmen to a higher, happier and better life. Such a state of society is far from the condition today, for man and the dollar are warring against the improvement of social conditions.

I was conversing recently with a man, perhaps I should say gentleman, as he would be so considered by many, as he wears good clothes and has an abundance of this world's goods, about the Italians, and the following are some of his remarks: "The Dagoes, you know, are nearly all Catholics but they are the best people in the city to pay. My son keeps a livery but he manages to get all their custom for funerals. When it is all over he invites them into a bar and throws down two or three dollars for a treat. They think a lot of being treated. In this way he keeps in with them. They are good pay alright." No thought had the man for the welfare of the Italians. They were nothing more to him than a means of financial gain to "my son." How mean and little and narrow are such lives, but it represents a class of men throughout our country. Instead of trying to win the foreigner to better conditions of life and the things that make for peace, they make them worse.

But there is a bright side to contemplate also, when we consider the noble work of Jacob Riis and other men and women of this class, who are striving for the uplift of humanity. Give us a nation of men whose hearts are filled with "fathomless billows of love" for humanity and we shall have peace and the angels will sing again as long ago they sang: "Peace, peace on earth, good will toward men."—Olive Branch.

OUR COOK BOOK

By BLADE HOUSEKEEPERS

Spice Cake.

A recipe for making spice cake is sent in by Sunbeam of the Buckeye state. Stir one cup of butter, two cups of granulated sugar and the yolks of three eggs until very light. Add two teaspoons of cinnamon, one of allspice, one of cloves, one-half teaspoon of ginger, one-half teaspoon of nutmeg, one cup of buttermilk, one teaspoon of soda dissolved in one-third of a cup of hot water, and three cups of flour. To this add the beaten whites of two eggs. Bake in three layers and use icing.

Banana Pie.

Seeing a request for banana pie in the Cook Book, Mrs. E. R., Woodland, W. Va., answers it by mailing us a recipe. Line the bottom of pie pan with a crust and make, being careful to prick crust with a fork to prevent blistering. Cook the yolks of two eggs, one cup of sugar, a lump of butter the size of a walnut, and one cup of boiling water until thick. Then pour it on the baked crust in which you have sliced one large banana. Beat the whites of the eggs into a stiff froth, sweeten, and spread on top. Put the pie in the oven to brown.

Layer Cake.

One and one-half cups of flour, one cup of granulated sugar, two teaspoons of cream of tartar, and one teaspoon of soda. Mix and sift all together. Then add one tablespoon of butter and mix with the sifted ingredients the same as in making pie crust. Break two eggs in a teacup and after beating them well add enough sweet milk to fill the cup. Bake in three layers.—Mrs. Pressler, of Pennsylvania.

Scotch Cookies.

Sift three cups of flour and one teaspoon of baking powder together. Add one cup of sugar, one cup of butter, two eggs, one teaspoon of lemon extract, and four tablespoons of sweet milk. Put the flour in a dish and add the other ingredients as directed. Mix with the hands, roll thin, and sprinkle with sugar. Bake in quick oven.—Mrs. A., Fond du Lac, Wis.

A Paragraph or Two

To convert a nightmare into a dream—turn over.

Here is our idea of the best paragraph ever written: "For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Savior, which is Christ the Lord."

Politeness is a great promoter of peace; and there is no place where it is out of order.

Experience is one of the teachers that very few people fall in love with.

Wives of self-made men do not get all the credit that is coming to them.

The argument of the Boston man who says that women should do the proposing will sound all right when nature changes her course.

What is an opportunity to an old maid may be a mere incident to her younger sister.

Collar buttons drive men insane, says Dr. Mary Walker. And yet a man can't feel dressed up without one.

Japan's population is increasing at the rate of half a million a year. Babies are fashionable in Japan.

We read a letter from a woman, the other day, who wrote two pages about her fox terrier and three sentences referring to her dear husband.

Club women of Kansas want tarring made a felony. Which would be much better than adopting it as a sport.

There is one thing in the way of fashion that was never able to come back—the spring-bottomed trousers.

The average man gets so few compliments that he is inclined to tie blue baby ribbon around every one he receives.

Our Correspondents

Many of our correspondents have written in regard to the death of Elizabeth, expressing many sweet sentiments which are true to the character she tried to live from day to day. These letters have been kept and perhaps will be used briefly, in some future time. Meanwhile, we want our correspondents to feel as free now as in the past to write their sentiments and give the Peace Page their ideas on various subjects. All letters will be welcomed and handled with consideration, with the one view of making the Peace Page a help to all.

Mrs. E. W. R., Zephyrhills, Fla., writes that she was greatly attacted by T. W. F.'s description in The Blade recently, of Centralia, Wash. The Blade doesn't keep the addresses of its correspondents. Names and addresses are out of the question. Same to Mrs. E. B., Jamestown, Ohio.

Mrs. B., W. Va., writes: "I want to say a few words in praise of The Blade, after taking it a year. It is a good, clean, up-to-date family newspaper, full of good cheer and peace to all. We read everything in it. We are glad we can get a good paper that has no whisky advertisements. It is the best all-around family paper I have ever read."

Mrs. B., of Anamosa, Iowa, would be pleased to have some one tell her through The Blade how she can dry clean a white wool dress.

Isaac Nichols, of West Virginia, has relatives in the west somewhere whom he would like to hear from.

How about hobbies? Is the supply exhausted?

We have a good letter from Jack of the Golden West. It's turn is coming.

Bachelors, Beware!

Uneasy lies the head of the old bachelor.

It's Leap Year, and during the next twelve months the spinsters, widows and other unmarried women will have their innings, and because the old maid and the young maid may with perfect propriety propose matrimonial alliances with such of the male sex as may seem best suited to their tastes and temperaments, that portion of the masculine population that has imagined itself secure in a state of single blessedness may be materially reduced.

Every fourth year is Leap Year, when one day is added to the calendar. This extra day is tacked on to February, so that the man or woman who is lucky enough to be born on the last day of February in Leap Year, has a birthday celebration every four years.

POEMS REQUESTED

A reader asks us to help him in having a poem printed the last lines of every stanza being something like this: "And I jest chawed on."

One of our Michigan readers would like to see The Lifters and the Leaners in print.

The recitation, A Leap for Life, the poem, Annie's and Willie's Prayer, the Sailor Song, and the Bachelor Song are requested.

The Boston Bugler and Silvery-Footed Antelope are requested by Blade readers.

The poem containing "Those days which God to me doth send, in pleasure I'm resolved to spend" is wanted.

Will someone kindly send The Debatin' Society to the Poets' Corner; there is a demand for it.

One reader would like the song which contains these lines: "We could then choose a spot for the wigwam too."

We are asked to publish the poem beginning, "Let sailors sing of the windy deep, let soldiers praise their armor."

The Boston Bugler, and Nearer Home are two poems which a Blade reader would like to have published.

POETS' CORNER

WHERE IS MY BOY TONIGHT?

R. Lowry.

Where is my wand'ring boy tonight,
The boy of my tend'rest care,
The boy that was once my joy and light,
The child of my love and pray'r?

CHORUS.

O, where is my boy tonight?
O, where is my boy tonight?
My heart o'erflows, for I love him
he knows;
O, where is my boy tonight?

Once he was pure as morning dew,
As he knelt at his mother's knee;
No face was so bright, no heart more
true,
And none was so sweet as he.

O, could I see you now, my boy,
As fair as in olden time,
When prattle and smile made home a
joy,
And life was a merry chime!

Go for my wand'ring boy tonight;
Go, search for him where you will;
But bring him to me with all his blight
And tell him I love him still.

FARM-YARD SONG

By J. T. Trowbridge.

Over the hill the farm-boy goes;
His shadow lengthens along the land,
A giant staff in giant hand;
In the poplar-tree above the spring
The katydid begins to sing;
The early dews are falling;
Into the stone-heap darts the mink,
The swallows skim the river's brink,
And home to the woodland fly the
crows.
When over the hill the farm-boy goes,
Cheerly calling,
"Co', boss! co', boss! co'! co'! co'!"

Into the yard the farmer goes,
With grateful heart, at the close of
day;
Harness and chain are hung away;
In the wagon-shed stand yoke and
plough,
The straw's in the stack, the hay in
the mow.
The cooling dews are falling;
The friendly sheep his welcome bleat,
The pigs come grunting to his feet,
The whinnying mare her master
knows,
When into the yard the farmer goes,
His cattle calling,
"Co', boss! co', boss! co'! co'!"
While still the cow-boy far away,
Goes seeking those that have gone
astray—
"Co', boss! co', boss! co'! co'! co'!"

Now to her task the milkmaid goes;
The cattle come crowding through the
gate,
Lowing, pushing, little and great;
About the trough, by the farm-yard
pump,
The frolicsome yearlings frisk and
jump.
While the pleasant dews are falling;
The new milch heifer is quick and shy,
But the old cow waits with tranquil
eye;
And the white stream into the bright
pail flows,
When to her task the milkmaid goes,
Soothingly calling,
"So, boss! so, boss! so! so! so!"

To supper at last the farmer goes;
The apples are pared, the paper read,
The stories are told, then all to bed;
Without, the cricket's ceaseless song
Makes shrill the silence all night long;
The heavy dews are falling;
The housewife's hand has turned the
lock;
Drowsily ticks the kitchen clock;
The household sinks to deep repose,
But still in sleep the farm-boy goes
Singing, calling,
"Co, bos! co', boss! co'! co'! co'!"

And oft the milkmaid, in her dreams,
Drums in the pail with the flashing
streams,
Murmuring, "So, boss! so!"

THE BRAES OF BALQUHITHER

Tannahill.

Let us go, lassie, go
To the braes of Balquhither,
Where the blae-berries grow
'Mong bonnie Highland heather,
Where the deer and the rae,
Lightly bounding together,
Sport the lang summer day
On the braes of Balquhither.

I will twine thee a bow'r,
By the clear siller fountain,
And I'll cover it o'er
Wi' the flow'rs o' the mountain;
I will range through the wilds,
And the deep glens sae dreary,
And return wi' their spoils
To the bow'r o' my dearie.

When the rude wintry win'
Idly raves round our dwelling,
And the roar of the linn
On the night breeze is swelling,
So merrily we'll sing
As the storm rattles o'er us,
Till the dear sheeling ring
Wi' the light lilting chorus.

Now the summer is in prime
Wi' the flow'rs richly blooming,
And the wild mountain thyme,
All the moorland perfuming!
To our dear native scenes
Let us journey together,
Where glad innocence reigns
'Mong the braes of Balquhither.

THE SKEPTIC'S DAUGHTER

By A. J. Allison.

On the banks of Rosedale's water,
Where the blooming flowers smiled,
Lived a pure and lovely daughter;
A rich skeptic's only child.
Crowned with knowledge, health and
beauty,
Learned in all her classic lore,
And for virtue, love, and duty,
She was queen of Rosedale shore.

Famed for genius, sense, and wisdom,
She became her parents' pride,
When she gained the skeptic's system,
She was almost deified;
Far and wide they saw her power,
Over all disputants rise,
And her genius seemed to tower,
Like a Goddess in their eyes.

A large meeting was in progress,
Near her father's flowery grove,
Where poor sinners were professing
All the bliss of Christian love;
"Father, let me show the Bible
To this poor illiterate clan;
That it's nothing but a libel
On the character of man."

"Go, my daughter, you are able,
To destroy their Sabbath theme;
Go and prove their book a fable,
And their doctrine all a dream."
Dressed in all her pride and glory,
She went forth to join the throng,
When she heard the gospel story,
Both in sermon and in song.

Soon a thrill of deep conviction
Seized upon slumbering soul;
Filled her heart with an affliction,
Which her mind could not control.
Calmly rose she, without falter,
All her follies bade farewell,
And came in before the altar,
Where in humble prayer she fell.

Casting all her care on Heaven,
Every prayer went to the throne,
Till her sins were all forgiven,
And the Savior was her own;
Then she hastened to her father,
To inform him of God's love,
And to tell her aged mother:
"There's a better world above."

"Well, my daughter, it's reported
You have joined that ignorant horde;
To their doctrine been converted,
All against your father's word."
"O, dear father, show me favor,
I've not joined that ignorant horde,
But I've found the blessed Savior,
Who is Christ, the righteous Lord."

"Well, my daughter, your behavior
Seals your doom without delay;
You must either leave your Savior
Or your father's house today."
"O, dear father, I will love you,
Though you drive me from your
door;
None on earth I'll place before you,
But I love my Savior more."

"Then be gone from me forever;
I will see your face no more;
All your kindred ties you sever,
When you leave your father's door."
"Only let me have your favor,
And I'll be your willing slave;
But I can not yield my Savior—
No, I'd rather choose the grave."

"There's your likeness, clothes, and
purses;
Take them, and at once depart,
For your prayers seem more like
curses,
On my wounded, broken heart."
"Good-by, father, will you greet me
Where the happy millions dwell,
Here is my hand; oh, will you meet me
Where we'll no more say farewell?"

"My dear mother, I have often
Thought of riches, pride, and wealth,
But I'm now an outcast orphan
With no home or friends on earth.
Though my father and my mother
Drive me homeless from their door,
I've a Friend more dear than brother,
Who will keep me evermore."

Leaving mansion, fields, and fountains,
From the scene she turned away.
Up the wild and rocky mountains,
Where her path in twilight lay.
To the bright and distant sago
Slowly journeyed she along;
While her voice in lovely echo
Filled the valley with her song.

Roseate evening, mild, and gentle,
In sweet zephyrs fanned the moor;
And the night had spread her mantle,
As the skeptic left his door.
"O, dear Mary, come and listen
To the lovely sound I hear,
Oh, come quickly; how my system
Feels a weight I can not bear!"

The wife came on the veranda,
Where she heard the notes above.
"Oh! my husband, it's Amanda
In sweet converse with her God.
Hear it! Through the starry region,
How its heavenly anthems rise;
Oh! my husband, her religion
Is the doctrine of the skies."

But these words were scarcely spoken
Ere she sank in anguish wild;
And the father's heart was broken,
As he fled toward his child.
Up the mountain, dark and lonesome,
Guided by her lovely song,
Clasped his daughter to his bosom:
"Oh! my child, forgive this wrong!"

"Oh! come home and save your father,
'Tis your prayers that let him live,
Come my child, embrace your mother,
And our wretched hearts forgive."
"Yes, my parents, I'll go to you,
And we'll join the Heavenly throng,
Singing glory hallelujah,
To our Savior's glorious name."

Shouting glory to her Savior,
She returned in Heavenly love,
Where her parents soon found favor
In the joys of Heaven above.
They with all their sins forgiven,
Went rejoicing on their way
To their homes high up in Heaven,
In the realms of endless day.

THE THREE ANGEL VISITANTS

C. M. Cady.

Father, dear father, a young child said,
As she stole one night to his lonely bed;
Father, O come to my room with me,
And three beautiful angels there you'll see.

Just now, as I lay with half closed eyes,
I heard a sweet song from the sparkling skies,
And as I was wondering what it could mean,
Mother, Mary and Willie came gliding in.

They hovered around my little bed,
And each laid a hand on my aching head;
The tears from my eyelids fell like pearls,
But they wiped them away with my loosen'd curls.

I'll tell you, dear father, why I cried,
'Twas because with them we had not died;
I thought when they'd gone, how lonely 'twould be,
To live all alone here—just you and me.

"'Tis a dream, a dream, my precious child,
Your aching head has made your fancy wild."
A dream? Oh, no! that cannot be,
For dreams do not come and talk with me.

And they did talk, for sister Mary said
Her spirit was blest tho' her body was dead,
And she said that but once the flowers should die,
And I'd find my home in her own bright sky.

And little Willie, as he stood there,
With his mild blue eyes and shining hair,
Lisp'd amid smiles I yet can see—
"Come, little sister, go home with me."

But my gentle mother's eye grew dim,
As she said, "Let her stay and comfort him,
To both but a few months of sorrow are given;
We'll then have them, Willie, with us in heaven."

THE BLADE BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Old Waste Basket.

Many of the boy and girl friends of the Peace Page seem to have gotten the idea that our Waste Basket is a huge monster with a wide mouth, turned down at the corners—the kind that never smiles—and with an appetite for anything that a boy or girl might write. This is not true. We have thought that it is a jolly old Waste Basket. That is why we are printing its picture. It is not the kind that will jump at any little boy or girl who tries to write a letter for the Peace Page. We want these letters, but we also want the children to do the best they can when they write—to tell about the good and true things they find in life, bird stories that will show others how to be kind and humane and inspire right thoughts. Tell about your pets and the little things that come up in your lives. Do not all try to write alike. Something bright and new is always pleasing for others to read. Don't be afraid of your own thoughts because they may not look, when put on paper, just like some other Blade boy or girl's letter. And don't write with the idea that your letter is going to be swallowed by a monster known as a Waste Basket. It is always a good motto to try, try again. Editors throw lots of their own things in the waste basket. If they did not try, try again somebody else who had learned to profit by failure would crowd them out of their places.

"WHO'S AFRAID?"

Her Pets—Nigger and Dina.

Dear Readers—My home is in the Keystone state. I am a 12-year-old girl, 5 feet and 4 inches tall, and weigh 98 pounds. I have three brothers, but no sister. School is about one mile away, and I have ten lessons to get. My pets are Nigger and Dina, a cat and a cow. To my way of thinking country life beats the city. We have read The Blade for nine years and like it. I hope all had a merry Christmas, and wish everybody a Happy New Year.—Blue Bell from Pennsylvania.

The Pond on the Mountain.

Good morning, dear Blade readers—I enjoy reading the many letters in The Blade. We have taken The Blade for three years and think it is grand. The Peace Page is splendid. Never having seen a letter from our part of the country I thought I would write. I am a girl of 15. There are 13 in our family—all enjoying good health and happy, father and mother and six boys and five girls. School is in a little town called Add Wolfe.

We live very near the Pond Mountain. I'll tell the boys and girls why it is called Pond Mountain. On the top of the mountain is a large pond, and as level as can be. The pond is full of very clear water, winter and summer. Around the edge of the pond is green grass, knee high. People come from many parts of the country to see Pond Mountain.

My name is Eliza Vernon, but everybody calls me Virginia Sweet Shrub.

A North Carolina Girl.

Dear children: I wrote once before, but didn't see my letter in print. I enjoy the other letters very much. I like to go to school—about two miles—with a creek and a large hill to cross—Buffalo creek and Rock hill. We have a new school house. Maybe I had better describe myself. Well, I am 12 years of age, height 4 feet and 10 inches, weight 100 pounds.

I would love postcards from some of the children who have my birthday, May 26.—Mae Pless, Cabanus, N. C.

Likes the Peace Page.

Dear boys and girls: As I have not seen any letters from Western Oregon for some time, I will try to write one. I enjoy the Peace Page very much. My favorite pet is named Maggie. She is a bird, and I wish you could hear her sing when the phonograph plays. My little brother and I own four calves named Ruby, Slipper, Crescent and Jersey. I have three brothers and two sisters. My oldest brother lives in Kana City. I have two grandfathers and a grandmother. My Grandpa and Grandma Shipley live at Fort Scott, Kan. I signed for The Blade for them, and I know my dear grandpa will be delighted with it. I wrote to The Blade before and while I did not see the letter it must have been printed for I have received postcards and letters from a girl, Miss Lillian Curtis, and a boy, Eldridge Eames, also from Mr. and Mrs. Fradenburg, of Jackson, Minn., who are at present living at St. Helena, Ore.

I liked the story of "The Nifties," written by Elizabeth. My papa also enjoyed it.—Flossie Hatfield, Toledo, Ore.

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Easy money—just waiting for you. Hurry, write today. Get free particulars and sworn proof about this sterling new invention. Sell the MARVEL VAPORIZER for coal oil lamps. Makes common lamp a vapor lamp. No mantles to break. No smoke or smell. Brilliant white light. Cuts down oil bills. Don't break chimneys. Lasts as long as burner. Fits any lamp. Agents excited—coining money. Listen: Glasscock, Ark., sales $932 in few days. Kreiger, Mo., cleared $21 one Saturday. Medcalf, Texas, made $8.50 one hour. Cook, N. Y., made $51 one week. HURRY. You can average this. Men or women, this is a big opportunity. Anyone can do this work. Making money—be Independent, work all or spare time. Not for sale in stores. Send no money but write quick for details. Do it now

42 A WEEK experience required. Sidney Fairchild Co., 105 Fairchild Bldg., Toledo, O.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is to add water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r., 14 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

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Send this statement to us with your name, post office and express office address, and we will send you this useful watch to you to examine before remittance. Double hunting case full engraved and gold finished throughout. Genuine 25 year guaranteed movement. Full seven ruby jewelled, quick train lever escapement, stem wind & stem set, is marvelously correct timekeeper. Examine the watch at your express office and if satisfactory pay express agent $3.50 & express charges and it is yours. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. State whether you want a man's watch or a ladies' watch. Order today. R. E. CHALMERS CO., Jewelers, 938 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

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Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 27 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

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A mild, safe, antiseptic, discutient, resolvent liniment, and a proven remedy for this and similar troubles. Mr. R. C. Kellogg, Becket, Mass., before using this remedy, suffered intensely with phlebitis and inflamed veins; they were swollen, knotted and hard. He writes: "After using one and one-half bottles of ABSORBINE, JR., the veins were reduced, inflammation and pain gone, and I have had no recurrence of the trouble during the past six years." Also removes Goitre, Painful Swellings, Wens, Cysts, Callouses, Bruises, "Black and Blue" discolorations, etc., in a pleasant manner. Price $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 6 G free. Write for it. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 315 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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OHIO PROGRESSIVES BAR LA FOLLETTE

Wisconsin Senator Is Not Endorsed at Columbus.

Columbus, Jan. 2.—Restrained by the dictum of a conference, held behind closed doors, and in which the participants were Walter L. Houser, national campaign manager for Senator Robert M. La Follette; Walter F. Brown, chairman of the Ohio Republican central committee, and Gifford L. Pinchot, national forester during the Roosevelt administration, the Ohio Progressive Republican league failed to endorse La Follette for President at its New Year's day convention.

Instead, after a battle of wits and words, which raged all afternoon, and in which the big shells were fired by United States Senators John D. Works, of California, and Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota; Gifford L. Pinchot, James R. Garfield, secretary of the interior during the Roosevelt administration; L. D. Brandeis, of Boston, and Judge R. M. Wanamaker, of Akron, resolutions were adopted declaring flatly against Taft and pledging the league to support Robert M. La Follette, Theodore Roosevelt or any other progressive Republican.

Prepared-in-advance resolutions, which had been in cold storage several days endorsing La Follette boldly, and bestowing faint praise upon Roosevelt, were not presented at all.

Nation Watches Ohio.

As one of the delegates said, the eyes of the nation were fixed upon this convention. Ohio, it was conceded, may hold a pivotal position in the national Republican convention in Chicago, June 18, and the action of the progressives yesterday was, therefore, of national significance.

They made a tremendous concession to Theodore Roosevelt. A great majority of the delegates to the meeting here represented no organizations of Republicans, held no credentials of any kind, and came solely upon invitation of the La Follette leaders. And they had been invited for the one reason that they are La Follette men.

Unquestionably they held it in their power to outvote the few Roosevelt men, almost 10 to one. But the leaders had heard the emphatic demand for Roosevelt from even the remotest of the 88 counties of the state and arrived at the conclusion that the New Year's bells would be the death knell of the progressive movement in Ohio if a self-constituted convention of 100 men attempted to read Col. Roosevelt out of the progressive movement.

After the convention had voted for the official double-barreled La Follette-Roosevelt endorsement, a motion was offered by D. E. Mook, of Cleveland, declaring La Follette to be the personal choice of the delegates, but in no way committing the league to him. This was carried, 81 to 11.

Just as Planned.

After the smoke of battle had cleared away and the political Red Cross nurses had carried the wounded from the scene of action, at dusk, it was discovered that the result was exactly that which had been planned by the strategy board—Houser, Pinchot and Brown—at the early morning conference.

These three met Sunday night at the Neil house and reserved room 10, the headquarters of the historic McKinley campaign, they breakfasted together Monday and were in conference all morning while the preliminary session of the convention was in progress in the Board of Trade auditorium. At this session the principal address was made by Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, and John D. Fackler, temporary chairman, was authorized to appoint a committee on resolutions of 17.

The committee met during the noon recess and recommended that the Western Reserve platform be adopted, also, as the state progressive platform. Upon motion of Thomas Biddle, Toledo member, an amendment was adopted condemning the exploitation of humanity for profit.

Coming directly from his conference with Walter F. Brown, Roosevelt leader in Ohio, and Walter E. Houser, the La Follette national manager, Gifford E. Pinchot addressed the committee.

"In order to win, the progressives must keep together," he said. "We must throw out none who stands for our principles. Though we may be for different candidates now, let us hope that all but one progressive candidate will be eliminated before we get into the national convention. I hope that one will be La Follette, but there are states in which we can get delegates for Roosevelt and not for La Follette, and there are many good progressives who disagree with us on some point, but if we keep together nothing can prevent our winning. If we divide, nothing can make us win.

The committeemen, some of whom had paid their own perfectly good money to come to Columbus for the specific purpose of endorsing La Follette, were inclined to mutiny and called for a statement by John D. Fackler, La Follette manager in Ohio and chairman of the committee on resolutions.

Fackler had been informed as to the Houser-Brown-Pinchot pact, and stamped it instantly with his O. K. "There is no question of our ability to endorse La Follette," Fackler told the committee. "If Ohio only was to be considered, I would say endorse him, but other states are to be considered and it is my request that we defer to the wishes of national leaders.

By a vote of 16 to 1 the committee then approved the La Follette Roosevelt endorsement and reported it to the afternoon session of the convention.

Senator La Follette himself was not in Columbus, but Senators Works and Clapp swung the heavy cudgels of argument against any endorsement except that of La Follette. Unquestionably they would have carried their point had not Judge R. M. Wanamaker, of Akron, hurled a screeching shell into their camp just at the psychological moment, precipitating the retreat of the radical La Follette boomers.

CRUISER TO INSIST ON PEACE

British Ship Is Ordered to Egyptian Waters.

Malta, Dec. 30.—The British curiser Suffolk has been ordered to proceed from here to Egyptian waters to preserve the neutrality of Egypt during the Turco-Italian war. It is probable that other cruisers will be sent to Egypt for the same purpose.

Skin Sufferers

Do you realize that to go through life tortured and disfigured by itching, burning, scaly and crusted skin and scalp humors is unnecessary? Warm baths with

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Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. A sample of each with 32-page booklet on the care and treatment of skin and hair, will be sent, post-free, on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 4N, Boston.

THE MARKETS

New York Stocks.

New York, Jan. 2, 1912.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atl. Coast Line	134½	134½	134½	134½
Am. Loco. com	36½	36½	36½	36½
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
Atchison	106⅜	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜
Am. Car & F. Co	54	55⅜	54	55
Anaconda	38	38⅜	38	38⅛
Amal. Copper	66½	67¼	66	66⅞
Am. Smelters	73⅜	74½	73⅜	74⅜
Am. Ag. Chem. com.	62⅜	63⅜	62⅜	63¼
Am. Steel Fdy	33¾	34	33¾	34
Am. Tel. & Tel	137⅝	138	137⅝	137⅝
Am. Tobacco pfd	103¼	103¼	102⅝	103
Am. Beet Sugar	57½	58⅛	57¼	58½
Biscuit com	140¼	140⅜	139	140
Balt. & Ohio	103	103⅜	103	103½
B'lyn R. Trans	76⅝	77⅜	76⅜	77⅛
Beth. Steel com	32⅜	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞
Chicago & G. W	18½	19⅜	18½	19⅜
Chicago G. W. pfd	36	36⅜	36	36⅜
Canadian Pac	254½	255⅜	254¼	255⅜
Clover Leaf	135⅛	135⅞	135⅛	135⅞
Clover Leaf pfd	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
Colorado Fuel	27½	27⅝	27½	27½
Ches. & Ohio	74	74½	73⅝	74½
Central Leather	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾
Consolidated Gas	140	141	140	140⅜
Can common	11½	12⅜	11½	12¼
Can pfd	92¼	95¼	92¼	94½
Chino Copper	26⅜	27⅛	26⅜	26⅝
Corn Product com	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
Distillers Sec	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞
Erie com	31⅜	32½	31⅝	32¼
Erie 1st pfd	51	53⅜	51⅛	53¼
Erie 2nd pfd	42	44	42	43⅜
Gt. Northern pfd	127⅛	128⅜	127⅛	128⅜
Gt. Northern Ore	43	44⅞	43	44½
Ill. Central	27½	27⅝	27½	27½
Interborough com	17	17½	17	17¼
Interborough pfd	54¼	55⅝	54¼	54⅝
U. S. Soy. com	28¼	28⅝	28½	28⅝
Lehigh Valley	180½	181½	180½	181
Louis & Nash	155⅜	156	155½	155½
Laclede Gas	107⅛	108¼	107⅛	108¼
Mex. Marine pfd	20¼	20¾	20	20⅜
Missouri Pacific	40	40⅛	40	40
M., K. & T. com	29⅜	30	29⅜	29⅞
Miami	24	25⅛	24	25⅛
Nor. Pacific	117⅜	119⅛	117⅜	118⅞
Nat'l Lead	54⅝	54⅝	54	54⅛
Nevada Con's	20	20¼	19⅞	20
Northwestern	142⅝	143	142⅜	143
North Am. Co.	74⅜	74⅞	74⅜	74⅞
N. Y. Central	107⅜	108⅜	107⅜	107⅞
N. & W. com	108½	109¼	108½	109⅛
N. & W. Con. 4's	108½	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
Ont. & Western	38	38	38	38
Penn. R.	123	123¼	122⅞	123
Pacific Mail	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31⅜
People's Gas Co	103½	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛
Ray Con's	18⅝	19⅜	18⅜	19
Reading com	151⅝	153½	151⅜	152½
Rock Island	24⅞	25½	24⅝	25¼
Rock Island pfd	48⅞	49	48⅝	49
Rep. I. and S. Co	26½	27	26½	27
Rep. pfd	85	85¼	85	85¼
Ry. Steel Springs	31⅜	32	31⅜	32
South. Ry.	28⅜	29¼	28⅜	29⅛
South. Ry. pfd	71⅛	71⅞	71¼	71½
St. Paul	109⅜	111	109¼	110⅞
South. Pacific	111⅞	112⅝	111⅜	112½
So. Pac. Con. 4's	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
Sloss-Sheff. com	44	44	44	44
Texas Pacific	21	21¼	21	21¼
Tenn. Copper	37½	37¾	37½	37¾
Union Pacific	172¼	174¼	171⅞	173⅞
U. S. Steel	67⅝	69¼	67⅝	68¼
U. S. Steel pfd	111⅞	111⅞	111¼	111⅝
U. S. Steel 5's	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅝
U. S. Rubber com	48	48⅜	48	48½
Utah Copper	56⅛	57¼	56⅛	56⅞
Virginia Chem.	54⅛	54⅞	54⅛	54⅝
Western Md.	60½	60⅝	60½	60⅝
Wabash com.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Wabash pfd.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Western Union	79	80¼	79	80

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., Jan. 2.—Wheat began its 1912 career with a rather firm opening due to reports of rust in Argentina. At Chicago the general domestic situation was toned up by scant offerings. Broomhall's foreign crop summary indicated favorable conditions. Liverpool cables reflected to some extent the bullish Argentine situation. Toledo cash opened ½c higher at 97⅜c, May ½c higher at $1.01¼ and July ⅜c advanced at 96½c.

Trading during the day was slow, but the market retained its early strength. Cash closed ⅝c higher than Saturday's final price, at 97½c, May ¾c up at $1.01½, and July ⅝c higher at 96¼c.

Light offerings firmed up corn, May and July opening ⅛c higher at 65c. Generally favorable weather tends to check the advancing tendency.

Closing corn values: Cash 62½c, May and July 64⅞c.

Oats was helped by other grains. May opened at 50⅝c and July at 46⅝c, the early market being ⅛c higher.

Cash oats closed at 49½c, May at 50⅝c, July at 46⅝c.

Clover seed on the call was steady to a shade higher. Cash opened at $12.60, Jan. and Feb. at $12.52½ and March at $12.47½. Receipts were 110 bags against 67 a year ago. Shipments were 400 compared with 495 a year ago.

Closing prices at the close, were a shade above the noon level.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Jan. 2.	Dec. 30.
Wheat—Open.			—Close—	
Cash	....	....	97¼	96⅞
May	....	....	1.01¼	1.00⅝
July	....	....	96¾	96¼
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	62½	66⅜
May	65	65¼	64⅞	64⅞
July	65	65¼	64⅞	64⅞
Jan.	....	....	....	63½
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	49½	49½
May	50⅝	....	50⅝	50¼
July	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅜
Clover Seed—				
Cash	12.60	....	12.60	12.60
Jan.	12.52½	....	12.55	12.50
Feb.	12.52½	....	12.55	12.52½
March	12.47½	....	12.50	12.45
No. 2	....	12.30@12.35	....	....
No. 3	....	12.00@12.10	....	....
Rejected	....	11.65@11.80	....	....
N. E. G.	....	8.00@11.45	....	....
Rye—				
No. 2	....	....	93	93
Timothy—				
Cash	....	....	7.32½	7.32½
Jan.	....	....	7.32½	....
March	....	....	7.45	7.45
Alsike—				
Cash	....	....	10.97½	....
Jan.	....	....	10.97½	....
March	....	....	11.15	....

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
May	99¼	1.00	99⅛	99
July	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	94¼
Corn—				
May	63¼	64	....	63⅝
July	63⅝	63⅝	....	63⅛
Corn—				
May	47⅜	48⅛	....	47¼
July	43⅞	44¼	....	43⅝
Sept.	40¼	....	....	40⅜

NEW YORK.

Wheat—				
May	1.06½	1.01	....	1.06⅛

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—				
May	98⅞	99⅜	....	98⅝
July	93½	93⅝	....	....

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
May	....	....	1.07⅝	1.06⅜
July	....	....	1.08½	....

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
May	....	....	1.07	1.05⅝
July	....	....	1.07⅞	....

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
Jan.	15.50	15.60	15.42	15.45
May	16.05	16.10	15.92	15.95
July	16.22	....	16.10	16.10
Lard—				
Jan.	9.15	....	9.12	9.15
May	9.40	....	9.40	9.37
July	9.55	....	9.50	9.52
Ribs—				
Jan.	8.52	....	8.30	8.32
May	8.62	....	8.60	8.60
July	8.70	....	8.65	8.65

Money and Stocks.

New York, Jan. 2.—(Wall Street.)—A fairly active demand for the leading stocks raised prices moderately in the early trading. The three leaders, Reading, U. S. Steel and Union Pacific, rose ½ each. Some of the less prominent issues advanced more rapidly. Great Northern Ore Certificates advanced 2 points and Interborough-Metropolitan preferred 1⅝. Canadian Pacific sold today ex-rights to subscribe to the new issue of stock. Its price dropped from 242, at the close Saturday, to 234½.

Hesitation, which some of the railroad stocks displayed, was dispelled and the market advanced. Union Pacific was the only standard railroad stock in which the improvement reached a point, but the general western group and the coalers gained steadily. Many of the industrials and specialties showed unusual activity and speculative interests in these shares expanded rapidly. Confidence that a solution of local transit problems was soon to be reached caused heavy purchases of Interborough-Metropolitan preferred, which rose 2¾. United States Steel moved up 1⅝, with a good effect on all other metal issues. Amalgamated Copper, Utah Copper, United States Rubber and Bethlehem Steel preferred hardened 1 to 1¼. International Mercantile Marine preferred was pressed for sale and lost 1⅜.

The demand for stocks broadened sufficiently to raise prices generally. Trading was more active and operations on the long of the market were conducted more confidently. The movement was assisted by the favorable character of Saturday's bank statement and continuance of easy money rates at a time when conditions ordinarily are somewhat strained. The buying was ascribed, in part, to the reinvestment of January in land dividend payments made today.

Some stocks reached a still higher level in the second hour, especially Reading and Union Pacific before the demand culminated and speculation became quiet.

Bonds were steady.

Bullish operations were resumed energetically in Reading, and it rose quickly to 152 1-2, a gain of 2 3-8. Lehigh Valley improved a point sympathetically, but the other coalers were neglected. United States Steel was bid up steadily, and crossed 69, and there was a better inquiry generally for the 'Steel' specialty stocks. Pool manipulation of American preferred caused a revival of atcivity and strength, which created some following and sent up its price 2¾ to 95¼. Gains of from 1 to 2 points were numerous in the industrial quarters.

Buying by commission houses contributed largely to the strength of the market and the diversity of the demand. Special influences caused unusual activity in various stocks. Union Pacific was marked up more than two points above Saturday's close and the list absorbed readily the realizing sales which the general rise invited. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis became prominent, rising 2½, on an unusual volume of business. The preferred stock improved 6⅜.

Toledo Produce.

Quotations are based on what is charged the grocery trade. Retail necessarily are higher.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 37½@38c; solid pack, 36½@37c.

Process Butter—Per lb., tub, 26@27c; dairy, prime, 28c; packing stock, 18c; oleo, 16@20c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16@17c; New York state, 16@17c; brick, 18c; limburger, 16@18c; Swiss, domestic, 20c; imported, 32c.

Eggs—Candled, fresh, 30c; strictly fresh, 35c; current receipts, 28c; storage, case count, 24c; candled, 25@27c.

Onions—Home-grown, 100 lbs., yellow, $2.25; red, $2.25; white, 50 lbs., $2.00; Spanish crate, 45 lbs., $1.75; Valencias, large case, $4.25; garlic, 8@10c.

Celery—Michigan, small bunches, doz., 25c, 40c and 50c.

Lettuce—10@11c head; hamper, $3.50.

Cucumbers—Doz., $1.50@1.75.

Brussels Sprouts—Quart, 23c.

Tomatoes—Cal., 4-basket crate, $2.25@2.40.

Mango Pepper—Crate, $3.50@4.00.

Egg Plant—Crate, $4.00.

Beans—Wax, $7.50; green beans, $7.50.

Potatoes—Michigan, 150-lb. sack, $2.40@2.50; bu., 95c@$1.00; Bermudas, bbl., $4.50.

Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.50@1.65.

Turnips—Bu., 25@35c.

Cabbage—Home-grown, lb., 1¾c; ton, $35.00.

Cauliflower—Doz., $2.00.

Squash—Hubbard, lb., 1c; ton, $18.00.

Onions—15c.

Vegetable Oysters—Dozen, 30c.

Spinach—65@70c.

Hot House Radishes—25c.

Carrots—Bu., 50c.

Cranberries—Oak Bog, basket, $3.00; bbl., $8.75; late Howes, $9.00@9.50.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.25@1.75.

Oranges—Florida, $2.65@2.75; Cal., $2.50@3.25.

Tangerines—Half doz., $2.50.

Lemons—California, $4.25@4.50.

Grape Fruit—$5.00@5.50.

Limes—100, $1.25.

Apples—Greenings, $3.50; Baldwins, $2.75@3.50; Russets, $2.50@3.00; Kings and Spies and Bellflowers, $4.00@4.50.

Grapes—Malaga, $5.00@6.00.

Figs—California, white, whole, 50-lb. box, 9c pound; Turkish, 13@16½c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Butter steady; creameries, 26@36c; dairies, 23@31c. Eggs firm; receipts, 1,894 cases; at mark, cases included, 19@28c; firsts, 25@27c; prime firsts, 29@30c. Cheese steady; daisies, 16½@16¾c; twins, 16@16¼c; young Americas, 16½@16¾c; long horns, 16½@16¾c. Potatoes easy; receipts, 125 cars; choice to fancy Wisconsin, 88@92c; fair to good Michigan and Minnesota, 93@95c. Poultry firm; turkeys, 14c; dressed, 18¼c; chickens, live, 13c; dressed, 12@13c; springs, live, 11½c. Veal steady; 50 to 60-lb. wts., 7@11c.

Toledo Live Stock.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, Jan. 2.—Hog receipts were light, the market 5c lower and packers principal buyers.

Hogs—Selected hearies, $6.25@6.30; good mediums, $6.20@6.25; heavy yorkers, $6.20@6.25; light yorkers, $6.00@6.10; good pigs, $5.75@6.00; bulk of sales, $6.20@6.25; good mixed, $6.20@6.25; stags and roughs, $4.50@5.60.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,250 lbs. and up, $7.00@7.25; good to choice, $6.00@6.50; good fat, 1,050 to 1,200 lbs., $5.50@6.00; fair to good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5.00@5.50; common and light steers, $4.00@4.50; choice fat cows, $3.75@4.50; common cows, $2.50@3.00; canners and cutters, $2.00@2.50; prime export bulls, $4.25@4.50; good butcher bulls, $3.75@4.20; fair to good bologna, $3.50@3.75; common, $3.00@3.50; choice fat heifers, $5.00@5.50; fair to good, $4.50@5.00; common and light heifers, $3.50@4.00; good to choice feeding steers, $5.25@5.50; fair to good feeders, $5.50@5.75; stockers, good to choice, $4.50@5.00; stockers, common to fair, $4.00@4.50; milkers and springers, $25@60.

Sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, $3.00@3.50; good to choice mixed, $2.50@3.25; fair to good, $2.00@2.50; culls and common, $1.00@2.00; lambs, choice, $6.25 down; fair to good, $5.00@5.50; culls and common, $3.00@4.00.

Calves—Choice to extra, $9.00 down; fair to good, $7.00@8.50; common to light, $5.00@6.00; heavy and feed, $4.00@4.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 7,000; market steady; beeves, $4.75@8.50; Texas steers, $4.25@5.75; western steers, $4.30@6.60; stockers and feeders, $3.25@5.75; cows and heifers, $2.00@6.40; calves, $5.50@8.00.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 26,000; market steady; light, $5.80@6.15; mixed, $5.85@6.25; heavy, $5.85@6.25; rough, $5.85@6.00; good to choice heavy, $6.00@6.25; pigs, $5.10@6.00; bulk of sales, $5.95@6.20.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 20,000; market strong; native, $2.75@4.50; western, $3.25@4.60; yearlings, $4.65@5.70; lambs, natives, $4.25@6.50; western, $4.75@6.60.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; market active and steady. Veals—Receipts, 150 head; market active and 25 cents lower at $5.50@10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; market slow and 5@10c lower; heavy and mixed, $6.35@6.40; yorkers, $6.10@6.35; pigs, $6.00@6.10; roughs, $5.65@5.80; stags, $4.50@5.50; dairies, $6.00@6.30. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,600 head; sheep slow, ewes and mixed sheep, 10@15c lower; lambs, active and steady; lambs, $3.50@6.80; yearlings, $4.50@5.50; wethers, $3.75@4.25; ewes, $3.50@3.65; sheep, mixed, $1.50@3.75.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Jan. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, none. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; heavy yorkers, $6.35; light yorkers, $6.35; pigs, $6.20. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 800; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; extreme heavies, $6.35; mediums, $6.35; yorkers, $6.35; light yorkers, $6.35; pigs, $5.85; roughs, $5.50; stags, $4.75.

Cleveland Live Stock.

By the Associated Press.

Cleveland, Jan. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; market steady. Veal calves—Receipts, 200; market steady. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 800; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; extreme heavies, $6.35; mediums, $6.35; yorkers, $6.35; light yorkers, $6.35; pigs, $5.85; roughs, $5.50; stags, $4.75.

Boston Wool.

Boston, Jan. 2.—Trading in domestic wool is more quiet, but operators note a broadening tendency to the market, with values holding very firm. A fairly good business is being done in fleeces while the demand for territory stock is well maintained. Choice Ohio half blood commands 26@26½c, and fine territory staple is moving freely at 21½c, compared with 21c a fortnight ago.

The inquiry for Texas twelve months is better but the California product is lifeless. Considerable interest is reported in pulled wools.

Turpentine.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 2.—Turpentine firm, 50¼@50½c. Rosin, firm; type F, $7.07½@7.10; G, $7.10@7.12½.

PASTOR GOES BACK TO FARM

Brockton, Mass., Dec. 29.—In order to save the farm his father is no longer able to work, the Rev. Ira E. Davis, pastor of the wealthy Albert Memorial church, will quit the ministry and become a tiller of the soil. The farm is located in Onarega, Ill.

GOVERNOR OSBORN CREATES SENSATION

Asks Taft and La Follette to Retire for Roosevelt.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 2.—Governor Chase S. Osborn caused a sensation throughout Michigan and in a much wider territory today when he issued a statement proposing that both Taft and La Follette withdraw from the race for the Presidential nomination in favor of Theodore Roosevelt or Ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge.

The governor had prepared a speech to this effect to be delivered in introducing Senator La Follette here. In view of the senator's missing his train this morning, the governor authorized the use of the speech as a statement of his views. He added: "As between Taft and La Follette, I am for Taft."

Governor Osborn criticises Senator La Follette as having "taken up those things which might be termed popular that contained the least danger to himself," and frankly said that he did not believe Senator La Follette can be nominated for the presidency or elected if nominated.

Governor Osborn further says:

"The Senator La Follette style of campaign tends to arouse the passions of the people and make for a condition of public intolerance, which is always worse than personal or individual intolerance because it has so much more might as a force.

In Senator La Follette's speeches and writings—and in this connection let me say that I have taken and enjoyed 'La Follette's Weekly' and I am a subscriber to it now—I do not think he distinguishes between honest men in big business and dishonest men.

Must Have Big Business.

"We have got to have big business in this country if we are to compete in the manufactures and transactions of the world. But big business should not be permitted to oppress the people.

"I have noticer also that, while Senator La Follette did great work in ridding Wisconsin of corrupt railroad domination, he has never said anything against brewery domination in that state. Really, as between the two, I should prefer railroad domination. However, it was good politics to fight the railroads in Wisconsin, but it would not have gotten Senator La Follette anywhere probably if he had fought the brewery-owned saloons.

"What I wish to make clear about this statement is that the senator has taken up those things which might be termed popular and that contained the least danger to himself. Now, this may be entirely unfair, but I have thought it, and do think it still, and I wish to say it to you and to him face to face."

Calls Senator Honest.

In beginning, Governor Osborns says.:

"It is entirely proper for me to be here this afternoon to welcome a senator of the United States to Michigan, and one who is so much in the public eye and seeks the public favor at this time. I wish to state, in addition, that it is pleasing to me personally to be here. I have known Stnuator La Follette and of him for 30 years, or ever since he made his fight for district attorney of Dane county against the machine of Boss Keyes. I have followed his career always with interest and with varying

U. S. TO DELAY RECOGNITION

Will Not Formally Recognize New Chinese Republic for Awhile.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The United States will not recognize the new Chinese republic formally at this moment or until it becomes clearly apparent that the imperialists are no longer capable of maintaining themselves in power. But this attitude will not prevent the representatives of the state department in China from doing business with the provisional republic to the extent of safeguarding American lives and property and in doing any needful thing to assist in the restoration of peace.

The point of interest at present is whether Wu Ting Fang, who has been acting as the mouthpiece of the revolutionists, is prepared to recognize Dr. Sun in his capacity. Assuming that he will do so, the installation of the new provisional president at Nanking probably will bring to a crisis the peace negotiations which have been in progress at Shanghai between Tang Shao Yi, representing Yuan Shi Kai and the imperialists on the one hand and Dr. Wu representing the revolutionists on the other. It is assumed that Dr. Wu's instructions will be to reject the last proffer of the imperialists to allow a national assembly to decide the form of the permanent government of China. Nothing less than the immediate recognition of the new republic is likely to be accepted.

DR. SUN YAT SEN ACCEPTS AS CHINA'S FIRST PRESIDENT

Shanghai, Dec. 29.—Immediately following the receipt of word from Nanking that he had been elected president of the republic of China, Dr. Sun Yat Sen handed the following statement to the Associated Press with the request that it be transmitted to his friends in the United States.

"I consider it my duty to accept the presidency. My policy will be to secure peace and a stable government by the promptest methods possible. My single aim is to insure the peace and contentment of the millions of my fellow countrymen."

The news of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's election to the presidency by the delegates of the 18 provinces of China proper at their conference at Nanking spread with extraordinary rapidity among the population.

It is believed that President Sun Yat Sen will immediately demand the withdrawal of the so-called imperial troops from their strategical positions, in order to avoid the possibility of conflict with the troops of the Republican government. As soon as this has been effected the armistice now existing will be extended and the Manchu troops will be ordered to lay down their arms or to enter the service of the republic.

Who Sun Yat Sen Is.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who has been elected by the delegates of the 18 provinces of China proper as first president of the Chinese republic, is a native of Canton. He was educated at Honolulu, where his father was in business and later studied medicine at Canton, afterwards engaging in practice there. He has been connected with the revolutionary movement for a considerable time and took a most radical point of view. He was one of the promoters of a plot to seize the city of Canton, in 1895. The plans of the conspirators were discovered and several of them were put to death, but Dr. Sun Yat Sen escaped and reached the British colony of Hong Kong, where he became a British subject.

He was heard of next in England and the United States, where he delivered a series of lectures in order to convert the Chinese students to his revolutionary principles. While he was on a lecture tour in England in 1900 he was enticed into the Chinese legation, where he was told that he was on Chinese territory and would be decorted to Peking. This, however, was prevented, as he claimed British citizenship and he was set free.

At a later period he visited Japan and stirred up the Chinese there to revolutionary ideas. He also resided for sometime at Singapore, where he was surrounded by a bodyguard of fellow revolutionists.

He visited New York in April this year, and spoke there against the Manchu dynasty.

LIFE HIDES HER DEATH CAUSE

Coroner Renders Verdict in Murder of Indianapolis Woman.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 29.—"Happenings and complications" in the life of Dr. Helene Knabe, former state bacteriologist, have been uncovered that might have supplied a motive for her murder, according to the verdict of Coroner C. O. Durham, filed today. The coroner concludes that Dr. Knabe, who was found dead in her bedroom with her throat cut, October 24, did not commit suicide, but was killed by some person or persons unknown.

The knife slash that almost severed the young physician's head was delivered by a powerful arm while the victim, almost nude, was lying on her back on top the cover of her bed, the coroner finds, and he declares it would have been impossible for her to have struck the blow herself.

The verdict does not reveal the coroner's theory of motive for the murder, but it adds: "Evidence that screams and a struggle in this apartment were heard some time near midnight, before the body was found the following morning; that afterward followed walking and talking in a low voice; that at the same time a man was seen hurrying from an alley in the rear of the building, are facts strongly presumptive of murder."

Get This for Colds

Prescription for Positive Results—Don't Experiment.

"From your druggist get two ounces of Glycerine and half an ounce of Concentrated Pine Compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey. Shake well. Take one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal and at bed time. Smaller doses to children according to age." This is said to be the quickest cough and cold cure known to the medical profession. Be sure to get only the genuine (Globe) Concentrated Pine. Each half ounce bottle comes in a tin screw-top sealed case. If your druggist is out of stock he will quickly get it from his wholesale house. Don't fool with uncertain mixtures. It is risky. Local druggists say that for the past six years this has had a wonderful demand.

TAFT AND HARMON ARE FIFTH AVENUE'S CHOICE.

New York, Dec. 30.—A "postal card primary" undertaken by the Republican leaders of a large election district in the Fifth avenue residence section shows that President Taft is the choice of 50 per cent of the voters. Justice Charles E. Hughes comes second, with 33 per cent, Colonel Roosevelt gets 12 per cent, and Senator La Follette 5 per cent.

The opinion of the voters was also asked as to the "most formidable Democratic candidate." The result was as follows:

Harmon, 31 per cent.; Wilson, 24; Underwood, 23; Dix, 15; Gaynor, 7.

BAR MINCE PIE IN COLLEGE

Professors Say Tabooed Pastry Makes Girl Students Sleepy.

South Hadley, Mass., Dec. 27.—There is to be no more mince pie on the Mount Holyoke college tables. Apple dumplings also gets the hook. By this means, the faculty will try to keep the girls awake after lunch.

Recently, professors have noticed that the girls come in at 2 o'clock recitations sleepy and sluggish. It was finally reasoned that, as the girls became sleepy right after lunch, there might be some cause in the luncheon menu. Inquiry disclosed mince pie as the larger part of the collegiate luncheon with apple pudding a close second.

When the girls return they will have luncheons of fruit and other light edibles.

ONE WORD IS BAR TO RICHES

"Sisters" Prevents Woman Sharing $1,500,000 Estate.

Cincinnati, Dec. 29.—Mrs. Henrietta Goodloe, of Denver, Colo., niece of former banker James S. Armstrong, will not share in his $1,500,000 estate, according to a decision by Common Pleas Judge Swing today.

Her share was lost to her because of the omission of the word "sisters" in the will. The document provided that brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces were to share in the income, and after the death of the direct heirs, the property was to be distributed among the heirs of brothers, nephews and nieces.

Mrs. Goodloe is a daughter of a sister of Armstrong. Her attorneys held the ommission unintentional.

PERSIA IN STATE OF ANARCHY NOW

—W. MORGAN SHUSTER

Deposed Treasurer-General for First Time Gives Real Conditions There.

By W. Morgan Shuster.

Copyright by New York Times Co.

By Cable to New York Times and Toledo Blade.

Teheran, Dec. 30.—From a condition of comparative order and security, which prevailed up to last October, Persia has now been thrown by the powers' action into complete anarchy and disaster.

The British Liberal government's official pronouncement against the Persian constitution, which five years ago the same government strongly encouraged, has filled the hearts of the most devoted Persians with despair.

"Without future hope, the Nationalist elements resign the control of the country's fate to agencies which have ever proved themselves willing instruments of foreign encroachments.

"When the Mediiss granted me extraordinary powers last June I pledged myself loyally to serve that body, which, under the constitution, represented the entire Persian nation. I have scrupulously kept that pledge and only by keeping it in full did I obtain the nation's constant moral support, enabling me to resist the open and covert intrigues of successive ministries more or less opposed to financial control and reforms.

"When the Mediiss disappeared, I could but accept the cabinet's termination of my service, despite the efforts of deputies urging me to reject the same on grounds of illegality.

"The record proves that no step was taken by me except in exact accord with the policy of the representative body which I agreed faithfully to serve."

STRAW HAT PRICES WILL RISE

Importers Blame Chinese Rebels for the Trouble.

New York, Dec. 30.—Next year's straw hat will cost more than this year's and the price will be still higher in 1913, owing to a shortage in the importations of straw braid, most of which comes from the Province of Shantung, in China. Word reached the New York importers this week that millions of rolls of this straw have been seized and burned by the Chinese rebels. This means, it is said, that next year the importation of straw from China will be practically nil, and there will be nothing to manufacture the straw hat of 1913 from except papier mache.

SUFFRAGE VOTES COST 15 CENTS

California Women Win Campaign With Small Cash Outlay.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 30.—It cost the women of California 15 cents a vote to win their fight for equal suffrage at the recent state election, according to reports given out at the headquarters of the Southern California Political Equality league yesterday. The men admit $2.30 a vote is cheap for campaigns conducted by them.

Reports submitted to the league show that $26,000 was spent in the campaign. Approximately 85,000 women voted. No one connected with the women's campaign drew a salary of more than $75 a month.

OKLAHOMA GAS RECORD

McAlester, Okla., Dec. 29.—Flowing 3,000,000 feet a day, it is claimed, a gas well shot Christmas day at Red Oak is producing a sensation among gas and oil men in this territory. The new well opens up fresh gas territory and constitutes an additional reserve for Oklahoma and Kansas consumption. Oklahoma capitalists, however, will pipe the gas from the Red Oak well to this city.

Since the well was brought in 20,000 acres have been leased by a Bartlesville company and four drills will be placed in operation.

SUFFRAGE IDEAS GAIN IN CANADA

How Headway Is Being Made in the Votes for Women Campaign.

Canadian suffragists have a strong leader in Mrs. Flora McDonald Denison, of Toronto. She is the successor of the former brilliant leader, Dr. Stowe-Gullen, who is now honorary president. Both have had much to do in the history of the woman's suffrage movement in Canada. Their work and record make good reading for those interested in the advancement of women to recognition under the government.

Away back in 1850 Ontario province gave women the school franchise. That was the beginning. The organized movement, on the part of women, did not commence, however, till nearly the last decade of the Nineteenth century. It was inaugurated in Toronto, when Dr. Emily Stowe, the gifted mother of Dr. Stowe-Gullen, assisted in organizing a club to advance the development of women. She called this club a literary one, only breathing the word suffrage to a trusted few of the inner circle and these thought themselves very radiant. Later, in 1894, public opinion had so broadened that the same organization became incorporated under the name of "The Dominion Women Enfranchisement Association."

Dr. Emily Stowe.

Dr. Emily Stowe, this famous pioneer Canadian suffragist, was the first Canadian woman to study and practice medicine in Canada. Dr. Stowe graduated in medicine from the New York Medical college and settled in Canada in 1867. She was the one pioneer to bear the brunt of insult and ostracism, but she fortunately lived to see her work for women recognized internationally. Her faith in the final triumph of enlightened views regarding women's position in society was never shaken. The opening of Toronto university to women, the extension of municipal suffrage to unmarried women and widows and the married women's property act are among the results due to her persistent efforts. The women of Canada revere her memory, for her sacrifices opened to them many spheres of usefulness.

Dr. Stowe-Gullen.

Her mantle fell upon her devoted and talented daughter, also a physician, Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen, who studied at the Toronto School of Medicine and, graduated from Victoria and Trinity universities, was the first Canadian woman to take a degree from a Canadian university.

In the years when Dr. Stowe-Gullen was preparing for her life work college life was made very unpleasant for the audacious girl who dared to invade the classics corridors of learning. At time this approached persecution and more than once Miss Stowe nearly abandoned her career in her native land. However, in '883, about the time when the woman's suffrage movement was instituted by her mother, Miss Stowe completed her course with honors and when the Woman's Medical college was opened a few months later she was appointed demonstrator of anatomy, holding that position for seven years and later she was appointed demonstrator of anatomy, holding that position for seven years, and later became lecturer and then professor of diseases of children.

Dr. Stowe-Gullen, besides making a distinguished record for herself as medical professor and practitioner, kept alive the Canadian suffrage movement and linked it with the international alliance.

The Present President.

In 1906 Mrs. Flora McDonald Denison represented the Canadian group in the World's Suffrage Alliance convocation in Copenhagen and caught the stirring impulse brought by the militant British workers into the conservative bodies. Mrs. Denison is a literary woman and a newspaper department editor, as well as a business woman and an able speaker and writer for suffrage. She has recently been elected national president of the Canadian Woman Suffrage association and she is widely known through her connection with the Canadian National Council of Women, which, with the other leading Dominion societies, entertained the International Council of Women in Toronto in 1910.

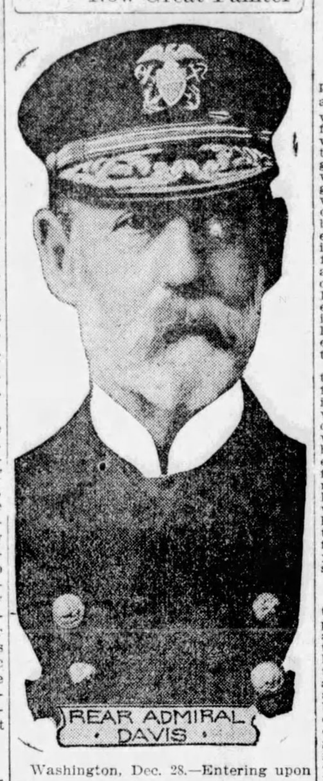
During the past few years there has been a great awakening for suffrage in Canada. Three petitions have been presented to the Ontario government and two full bills introduced, besides many bills in former years for the extension to married women of the municipal franchise. A bill almost and the Manitoba legislature has been petitioned.

The last bill introduced in the Ontario house had a full discussion on the floor of the house, and, while a division was not asked, a step was gained in that the members were educated as to the progress the movement has made and the success of the woman's vote wherever it has been tried.

Affiliated with the Canadian suffrage association are several local organizations from Vancouver to St. John, N. B.

The politician's hardest job is to decide just what the people think is good for them.

Retired Admiral Is Now Great Painter



Washington, Dec. 28.—Entering upon his career as an artist four years ago and at the age of 63, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, U. S. N., today has 32 paintings on exhibition in the Corcoran Art Gallery.

The admiral is now regarded as one of America's masters of landscape in water colors, although he never had a brush in his hand until he retired from the navy in 1907.

All of this has been accomplished without the aid of a teacher, the naval officer insisting that a teacher destroys individuality. Admiral Davis entered the Naval academy in 1861 and served throughout the civil and Spanish-American wars.

SUCCESS PROVES A FAILURE

Magazine Suspends Publication as Old Year Wanes.

New York, Dec. 30.—Success has failed. This is not a paradox. It is a cold fact. It tried in vain to cross the line and greet the New Year, but stumbled on the threshold.

Success magazine has suspended publication. Its creditors are about to petition to place it in involuntary bankruptcy.

Success was founded 12 years ago by Dr. Orison Swett Marden. Its purpose was to inspire young men and women onward to success. Its motto was "Aim High" and it constantly preached that" nothing succeeds like success." Two years ago the magazine was taken over by the National Post Co.

FINDS BACON PROOF, HE SAYS

Dr. Owen Returns From Excavation in River Wye.

Boston, Dec. 27.—Claiming that he was entirely successful in his attempt to locate beneath the river Wye a receptacle containing proofs that Bacon wrote the plays credited to Shakespeare, Dr. Orville W. Owen, of Detroit, is back from England with a great bundle of proofs and evidence for the inspection of American scholars. Dr. Owen searched for the proofs in some stonework at the bottom of the Wye, according to cipher directions picked out of certain Shakespearean plays. He says the cipher was accurate in every detail.

SENDS TAFT BACK SCRATCHERS

Michigan Man Says "Remember Michigan's at Your Back."

Washington, Dec. 27.—A belated Christmas present to President Taft in the shape of two "back-scratchers" from a Michigan manufacturer, reached the White House today. "Should you have occasion to use them before 1912," said the manufacturer in a letter accompanying the gift, "please entertain the happy thought that Michigan is at your back."

ASIA HAS RAINFALL RECORD

Calcutta, Dec. 31.—Cherrapunji, a village in the Khasi hills, Assam, famous as having the greatest recorded rainfall of any place in Asia, has this year had 507 inches of rain between May 1 and Oct. 31. The total since Jan. 1, a period of 10 months, being 560 inches. The average fall for the calendar year is 458 inches, but in 1861 a total of 905 inches fell, of which 366 were recorded in the month of July.

FIGHT FIRE IN SNAKES' LAIR

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 29.—While copperheads, rattlers and adders writhed over the floor, and tarantulas and other poisonous insects darted here and there, firemen today fought a blaze in the bird and snake store of W. O. Learn. The reptiles became liberated when the streams of water shattered the boxes in which they were confined. Five hundred parrots were suffocated and 350 snakes were roasted to death. The financial loss was small.

REPRESSION KEYNOTE OF PAST YEAR IN BUSINESS

Nineteen hundred and eleven was a period of striking irregularity in trade and industry, but despite evidences of wide-spread caution and repression, a fair, in some lines a record, business was done, says Bradstreet's Review of the Year. This, it is conceded, was generally at the expense of profits, which latter, rather than the aggregate volume of business, came in for wide-spread complaint. It was a year of generally high commodity prices, broken, however, by some remarkable extremes of movement in staples, causing especial strain alike upon manufacturing industry and consumption, and eventuating in a lessened volume of business and much idle machinery. It was, furthermore, a year of decided unsettlement, of intense agitation in some financial as well as industrial lines, which for the first time experienced the application of hitherto untried methods of legal regulation.

There were many drawbacks to trade and industry aside from real or fancied obstacles finding their origin in new application of old laws. The weather was not of the best. A wet, cold spring restricted retail trade, and widespread drought and excessively hot weather from May to July damaged crops severely, cereals and foods for man and beast alike suffering, this resulting in smaller yields of and higher prices for all crops but cotton, which because of low prices at time of heaviest movement, showed a net return smaller than has been realized from some earlier crops far lighter in yield. A wet harvest in the north seriously lowered grades.

Wall Street's Part.

In 1911 Wall street acted very much the part of a weather vane, extreme pessimism being visible at times, while at other periods a disposition to view things in a conservatively optimistic light developed. With, trust prosecutions hanging fire, the tendency was apparently to fear the worst, while the actual judicial decisions seemed to bring an almost undue feeling of cheerful relief. The pressure was not entirely confined to the stock market, gloomy effects reflected spreading gradually to other lines and sections of country, but not affecting the south until low cotton prices made their appearance. Speculation, whether in stocks or commodities, was closely restricted throughout a large part of the year, but despite this, and as illustrative of the fact that capital was not entirely prostrated, new stock flotations were of large volume, bonds sold better than in 1910, short-time obligations were actively bought, and the close of the year finds most stocks higher in price than at the opening.

Domestic trade was large but not of a record volume. Repression was in evidence in buying, stocks of goods were kept down, and small and frequent rather than large orders were the rule. Business was therefore, perhaps, less profitably carried on.

Commodity prices justly came in for blame as hampering some industries. Thus, high-priced cotton and failure to place goods made therefrom caused much short time from January well into September. Later, uncertainty as to the etxent of the decline hampered dealings. Efforts to sell iron and steel were not crowned with success until low, perhaps cost, prices were reached in some instances. Then, however, consumers acted promptly, and although the railroads were out of the market early in the year, their purchases of cars and equipment later on was a welcome support to the market. Building was quieter than in the preceding two years, but still expenditures bulked large in the year's operations. Foreign trade made new records.

Looking Forward.

One of the most notable features in many lines of trade and industry as the year draws to a close is the air of conservative cheerfulness in evidence. While there is testimony to this having a solid basis in actual improvement already registered, it is plain that some of it has had its rise in the feeling that there have been many worse years in the country's past history, and in the very apparent belief that some of the year's doubtful questions have been settled. It may be well, however, to call attention to a few cautionary signals that are visible. The coming year will in all probability witness an actively fought if not, indeed, a very exciting presidential campaign, efforts by both the party in power and that in opposition to play politics and incidentally tinker with the tariff, and it no doubt will see continued efforts to put the anti-trust act to further use in a legal way. Then, too, present and probably future high prices for food will constitute a bar to fullest buying of the secondary necessaries of life. Finally, the effects upon consumption of shortened agricultural yields, or, as at the south, of much reduced financial crop returns, are yet to be reckoned with. On the other hand, it is probably true that under existing conditions neither a presidential election nor a prospect of tariff revision creates the feeling of unsettlement that it formerly did. Furthermore, the basic facts cannot be obscured that stocks of goods are low, new crop prospects in the spring are a source of possible stimulation, it has already been found in several industries that given right prices an excellent trade is possible of development.

THE STATISTICAL STORY OF 1911.

Agricultural Yields.

	Yields. 1911.	Change from 1910.	Past Records.	Year.
Corn, bushels	2,531,488,000	Dec. 12.3	2,886,260,000	1910
Winter wheat, bushels	420,656,000	Dec. .8	492,888,004	1906
Spring wheat, bushels	190,682,000	Dec. 5.0	293,185,322	1899
Total wheat, bushels	621,338,000	Dec. 2.2	748,460,218	1901
Oats, bushels	922,298,000	Dec 21.8	1,180,513,000	1910
Barley, bushels	160,240,000	Dec. 7.8	178,916,484	1906
Buckwheat, bushels	32,719,000	Dec. 5.3	22,620,592	1902
	17,549,000	Dec. .2	22,791,829	1866
Total, six cereals	4,286,032,00	Dec. 13.0		
Flaxseed, bushels	19,370,000	Inc. 52.3	29,884,880	1902
Potatoes, bushels	292,737,000	Dec. 14.3	376,537,000	1909
Hay, tons	47,444,000	Dec. 22.1	70,798,000	1908
Tobacco, pounds	905,109,000	Dec 17.8	1,103,415,000	1910
Rice, bushels	22,934,000	Dec. 6.5	24,510,000	1910
Cotton, bales (est.)	15,500,000	Inc 29.1	13,825,000	1908
Sugar, beet and cane, tons (est.)	845,000	Inc. 10.3	735,000	1909

Agricultural Values.

	Value, 1911.	Change from 1910.	Past Records.	Year
Corn	$1,565,258,000	Inc. 13.0	$1,521,105,000	1909
Wheat	543,063,000	Dec. 3.2	676,517,000	1909
Oats	414,663,000	Inc. 2.0	407,887,000	1909
Barley	139,182,000	Inc. 28.5	100,426,000	1910
Rye	27,557,000	Inc. 10.4	24,953,000	1910
Buckwheat	12,735,000	Inc. 9.4	16,812,000	1866
Total six cereals	$2,702,458,000	Inc. 8.5	$2,921,010,000	1909
Flaxseed	35,272,000	Inc. 19.0	29,855,000	1909
Potatoes	233,778,000	Inc. 20.1	213,668,000	1909
Hay	694,570,000	Dec. 7.1	747,769,000	1910
Tobacco	85,230,000	Dec. 16.7	106,632,000	1909
Rice	18,274,000	Inc. 9.9	19,341,000	1909
Cotton, including seed	775,000,000	Dec. 14.0	900,000,000	1910
Total value agr. products	$8,417,000,000	Dec. 3.1	$8,694,000,000	1910
Value animal products	2,913,000,000	Dec 10.0	3,234,000,000	1910
Value field crops	5,594,000,000	Inc. .8	5,460,000,000	1910

Finance and Industry.

	1911.	Change from 1910.	Past Records.	Year.
Bank clearings, (est.)	$157,000,000,000	Dec. 2.9	$164,300,860,342	1909
Imports merchandise (est.)	$1,540,000,000	Dec 2.0	$1,562,807,612	1910
Exports merchandise (est.)	$2,067,000,000	Inc. 11.0	$1,923,426,205	1907
Total trade, (est.)	$3,597,000,000	Inc. 5.0	$3,427,218,892	1910
Circulation December 1	$3,270,582,753	Inc. 2.4	$3,192,615,314	1910
Building expenditure	$825,000,000	Inc. 2.0	$864,530,522	1909
New York stock sales	130,000,000	Dec. 29.0	282,662,848	1906
New York bond sales	$907,000,000	Inc. 43.0	$1,311,874,700	1909
Business failures, number	12,534	Inc. 8.0	15,508	1893
Failure liabilities	$83,000,000	Dec 1.0	$383,700,000	1907
Pig iron output, tons	24,000,000	Dec. 12.0	27,303,567	1910
Iron Ore shipments, tons	72,130,411	Dec. 24.0	42,620,206	1910
Coal production, tons	515,000,000	Inc. 2.0	501,000,000	1910
Anthracite shipments, tons	70,000,000	Inc. 7.0	67,109,393	1907
Lake tonnage	78,000,000	Dec. 10.0	86,732,316	1910
Labor strikes	255,000	Dec. 53.0	650,000	1903

BILL IN RUSSIA HITS JEWS, U.S. TRADE AND FARM TOOLS

St. Petersburg, Dec. 27.—A supplementary legislative proposal of a frankly prohibitive character was introduced by the Nationalists into the duma today. It is aimed directly at the United States.

According to the terms of the proposed enactment, American citizens of the Jewish religion are to be totally excluded from Russia and in the second place, customs duties are to be raised by 100 per cent unless the Russian normal schedule is lower than the American. In that case a duty equaling the American duty will be collected.

The author of the bill states that the last provision is necessary in order to deal with the import of American agricultural machinery.

The remaining points of the proposed bill correspond in virtually every particular with the bill introduced December 22 by ex-President Guchkoff, providing for tariff schedules applicable to the United States at the expiration of the Russo-American commerce and navigation treaty of 1832.

REPUBLIC PLANS BEING MADE

Chinese Commission's Announcement Shows Triumph of Republicans.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Any doubt here as to the complete triumph of the republican element in China was dissipitated today by the receipt of a cablegram from an unofficial but reliable source in Shanghai, stating that the members of the peace commission there have adopted plans for the government of the national assembly which is to provide for the future government of China and which apparently insures republican success.

ESPERANTO BABY IS BORN

Daughter of John Conrad Beutler to Learn Only That Tongue.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 30.—A girl baby was born yesterday to Mrs. John Conrad Beutler, wife of the foremost advocate in America of Esperanto. The baby will be educated to speak only Esperanto.

CHINESE AGE

The published census of Wei-Hai-Wei, China, recently taken, is to the westerner a subject of mystification. A Chinese child at birth is said to be one year old; after it has passed one New Year it is said to be two years old. In this way a child born in the last month of the year may be said to have attained the dignified age of two before it is a dozen days old. The years are divided into cycles of twelve, each one of the twelve years having the name of an animal. The Chinese year corresponding to 1876 was the year of the rat; as also was each succeeding twelfth year—1888, 1900 and so on. Other years are in their sequence the year of the ox, tiger, hare, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, fowl, dog or pig. An old woman in the village of Ching-Tzu, known to be over 100, insisted that the census man put her down as 99. This for the reason that it is Chinese abuse to call a person a "one-hundred-year-old donkey" or a "ten-toothed donkey," which has the same significance.

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New Crop Grown at Farmer Prices. In addition a lot of extra FREE SEEDS thrown in with every order.

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1 pkg. Aster, Gregory's Special Fancy Mixture, . . 10c.
1 pkg. Pansy, Gregory's Special Fancy Mixture, . . 15c.
1 pkg. Coreopsis, Gregory's Special Fancy Mixture, . 5c.
1 pkg. Poppy, Gregory's Fancy Double Mixed Annuals, 10c.
1 pkg. Mignonette, Gregory's Large Flowering, very rich, 10c.
1 pkg. Bachelor Button, Gregory's Finest Mixture . 10c.
1 pkg. Petunia, Gregory's Finest Hybrid Mixture, . 15c.
1 pkg. Candytuft, Gregory's Finest Mixed, . . . 5c.
1 pkg. Nasturtium, Dwarf, Finest Mixed, . . . 5c.
1 pkg. Sweet Peas, Extra Choice Mixed, . . . 5c.

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OHIO PROGRESSIVE PLATFORM

Following is the platform adopted Monday by the Ohio Progressives in Columbus in reference to national policy:

We heartily favor a substantial and equitable downward revision of the tariff, schedule by schedule, all the while preserving the protective tariff principle, the measure of which shall be the difference in wages and raw material at home and abroad, as advocated by William McKinley. To that end we advocate a non-partisan tariff board, reporting to congress, vested with full power to compel the production of papers, documents, data and testimony, showing the actual wage scale, and cost of raw materials at home and abroad.

For the cure of corporate and trust evils we favor legislation that shall effectively regulate and control in the public interests the great instrumentalities of modern business; such legislation to clearly define and fully provide against recognized wrongs, such as exploitation of humanity for profit, stock watering, organizing companies without substantial assets, agreements to control production, markets, prices, and the like; all designed to protect the honest and punish by imprisonment the dishonest business man.

That the national government may be made more directly responsible to the people, we favor the popular election of United States senators; to conserve to all the people what in common belongs to them, we favor the Pinchot-Roosevelt conservation policy; to distribute more equitably the burden of taxation and provide an additional resource of revenue, we favor a national income tax graduated upward; and to reduce the expenses of the national government, we favor the abolition of needless public positions created and maintained solely for political purposes.

RUSSIAN SHELL HITS U. S. FLAG

Stars and Stripes Over Consulate in Tabriz, Persia, Cut Down in Fight.

Tabriz, Persia, Des. 29.—The Russian occupation of this city is now complete and practically all the members of the constitutional party have disappeared. The banks and European merchants will resume business tomorrow, after passing nine days in a state of siege.

The Stars and Stripes flying over the United States consulate was cut down by a Russian shell during the fighting, but no further damage was done to the consulate.

No precise figures as to the casualties sustained by the Russians and the Persians are available, but it is estimated that the Russian loss amounted to from 100 to 200 men. The mortality among the native non-combatants has not been large, and the reported atrocities by the troops on both sides are unfounded.

The operations of the Persians were directed solely against the Russians. They showed no resentment whatever against any other foreigners.

England Sends More Troops.

London, Dec. 29.—The British government has decided to increase the number of Indian troops now employed in Southern Persia as guards for the protection of the British consulates and the trade routes. This action is considered to have been rendered necessary by the recent attack at Kazeroon by Kashgai tribesmen on British Consul Smart of Shiraz.

Further than this the British government has no intention of going. The foreign office will issue a statement, making it plain that the action taken by the government does not foreshadow any ocupation of territory in Persia or interfering with Persian authority more than is necessary to protect British interests.

No More Troops Going.

The Russian government does not contemplate the dispatch of any further troops to Persia. The brigade of sharpshooters, consisting of four regiments and comprising about 4,000 men with four squadrons of Cossacks and a battery of artillery, are considered sufficient to maintain order in the city of Tabriz. The force of Russian troops at present encamped at Kasbin totals 4,000 men of all arms. The attack upon the Russians which was recently made by the Persians at Resht is considered by the military authorities as of minor importance.

London, Dec. 30.—A special news dispatch from Constantinople says that the Turkish cabinet has resigned owing to the obstructive tactics of the opposition.

THIS SOLID GOLD RING for selling seven 25c boxes—Mayr's Blood Tablets. 30 days allowed to sell Tablets, return money and ring. Address "Merit" Medicine Co., Room 50, Cincinnati, Ohio.

20 Beautiful Post Cards 10c

Very Choicest Gold Embossed. Lovely assortment of 20 Artistic Friendship, Good Luck, Rose and Flowers in exquisite colors, all for only 10 cts. If answer this ad immediately. J. H. Seymour, 208 W. Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.

Ladies--Free Dinner Set

of 31 pieces given to you if you join our Dish Club within 20 days. Club limited to 450 members. DON'T COST YOU ONE CENT TO JOIN. We also give you EXTRA PRESENT with Dinner Set, free of all cost. Simply send us your name and ask for BOTH PRESENTS.
MGR. DISH CLUB, Dept. N, Topeka, Kan.

5 FINE POST CARDS FREE

Send only 2c stamps and receive 5 very finest Gold Embossed Cards FREE, to introduce post card offer. Capital Card Co., Dept. 210, Topeka, Kan.

12 POST CARDS FREE

We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will mention this paper and send 4c. to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show our cards to 4 of your friends. D71, NEW IDEAS CARD CO., 238 S. 5th St., Phila.

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Trained Salesmen earn from $1,200 to $5,000 a year and expenses. There are hundreds of such positions now open. No former experience needed to get one of them. We will teach you to be a Salesman in eight weeks by mail and assist you to secure a position where you can earn good wages while you are learning Practical Salesmanship. Write today for full particulars, list of good openings, and testimonials from over a thousand men we have recently placed in good positions. Address Nearest Office Dept. 234

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The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

3716—One Piece Night Gown.

A night gown cut entirely in one piece is No. 3716. It slips on over the head and has an under-arm seam but no shoulder seams. Nothing could be easier to make or made in less time and the trimming scheme may be as simple or elaborate as you like. Lace and embroidery can be employed in various ways, or the neck and sleeves edges might be buttonholed and initials embroidered.

Longcloth, cambric, muslin are suitable materials.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 45-inch material.

5071—Girls' Dress.

This dress is a trifle different from the majority yet it is just as pretty. The buttons at shoulders are used only as trimming. The dress slips on over the head.

Muslin, cambric or serge are suitable materials.

The pattern is cut in sizes 1, 3, 5 and 7 years. For 3 years it requires 1⅝ yards of 36-inch material.

5274—Empire Kimono.

For wear in one's boudoir a long loose kimono is indispensible. This is an exceptionally fine model and can be made very dainty and pretty by using a delicate flowered crepe cloth, with satin ribbon to trim.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 6¾ yards of 36-inch material.

5430—One Piece Blouse.

The body and sleeve in one idea is the main characteristics of this blouse. The diagram shows how very simple it is. An inexperienced sewer could make it without the least difficulty and be well satisfied with the finished garment. For making the blouse striped madras, gingham, percale and flannel are suggested.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4 to 10 years. For 6 years it requires 1⅝ yards of 36-inch.

5128—Six Gore Walking Skirt.

In this skirt a small pleated section is introduced at the side seams, while the front and back are in the flattest kind of box pleat.

Cheviot serge and panama are appropriate.

The pattern, 5128, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 4⅝ yards of 36-inch material.

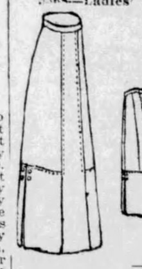
4361—Neat Dressing Sack.

The shirt waist dressing sack is excellent for the Fall and Winter wear, the long sleeves and high neck being very acceptable.

Madras, linen or any of the crepes can be used in the making of this sack.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

5365—Ladies' Seven Gored Skirt.



This model represents one of the newest effects in skirts, having a sectional side flounce. The regulation waistline is used.

The skirt may be made up in panama, serge or cheviot.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 4 yards of 36-inch material.

**1230—Boys